

United States of America

# Congressional Record

proceedings and debates of the  $103^d$  congress, first session

# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Tuesday, March 23, 1993

The House met at 12 noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following

praver:

We pray, O gracious God, for the bread of life, that food that nourishes our bodies and sustains our souls. May our hearts and hands, our minds and voices be strong in spirit and receive those gifts that give us faith for today, hope for tomorrow and the love that nourishes our unity and respect, one for another. In Your name, we pray. Amen.

# THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Jour-

nal stands approved.

# PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. MONTGOMERY] please come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. MONTGOMERY led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

# MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Hallen, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill, joint resolutions, and a concurrent resolution, of the following titles:

S. 564. An act to establish in the Government Printing Office a means of enhancing electronic public access to a wide range of Federal electronic information:

Federal electronic information;

S.J. Res. 27. Joint resolution providing for the appointment of Hanna Holborn Gray as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution:

S.J. Res. 28. Joint resolution to provide for the appointment of Barber B. Conable, Jr., as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; S.J. Res. 29. Joint resolution providing for the appointment of Wesley Samuel Williams, Jr., as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; and

S. Con. Res. 13. Concurrent resolution permitting the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for a ceremony to commemorate the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 101-509, the Chair, on behalf of the Republican leader, announces his reappointment of Dr. Donald McCoy of Kansas, to the Advisory Committee on the Records of Congress.

The message also announced that pursuant to section 1295(b), of title 46, United States Code, as amended by Public Law 101-595, the Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, appoints Mr. GREGG from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and Mr. DURENBERGER at large, to the Board of Visitors of the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy.

The message also announced that pursuant to section 194(a), of title 14, United States Code, as amended by Public Law 101-595, the Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, appoints Mr. STEVENS from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and Mr. PRESSLER at large, to the Board of Visitors of the U.S. Coast Guard Academy.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVID-ING AMOUNTS FOR EXPENSES BY CERTAIN COMMITTEES IN THE FIRST SESSION OF THE 103D CONGRESS

Mr. FROST, from the Committee on House Administration, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 103–38) on the resolution (H. Res. 107) providing amounts from the contingent fund of the House for the expenses of investigations and studies by certain committees of the House in the 1st session of the 103d Congress, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVID-ING AMOUNTS FOR EXPENSES BY CERTAIN COMMITTEES FROM APRIL 1 THROUGH MAY 31, 1993

Mr. FROST, from the Committee on House Administration, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 103-39) providing amounts from the contingent fund of the House for the continuing expenses of investigations and studies by certain committees of the House from April 1, 1993, through May 31, 1993, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

KENTUCKY BASKETBALL RISES TO THE TOP, 3 TEAMS IN NCAA SWEET 16

(Mr. MAZZOLI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, there are many profound issues facing all of us as American citizens, not the least of which is what will be the outcome of the events in Russia, what happens in Bosnia and Herzegovina, what used to be Yugoslavia, and what will be the fate and outcome of the President's economic program.

But since life is composed of both profound and serious subjects and subjects not so serious, I would like to talk for a moment today about what we fondly call "March Madness" or the NCAA basketball championships.

As a native of the State of Kentucky, which we believe and know now produces the best basketball in the Nation, I would like to inform our colleagues that there are 3 Kentucky teams in the round of 16 which begins competition this coming Thursday: the University of Louisville, which is my law school alma mater-the Cardinals there—the Western Kentucky Hilltoppers; and the Wildcats of the University of Kentucky. We also have the lady Hilltoppers of Western Kentucky in the NCAA women's tournament.

So I think it is fair to say, Mr. Speaker, that when we in Kentucky

☐ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., ☐ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

extol basketball and extol the sports that we play well in the Commonwealth, certainly basketball like cream rises to the top, and our teams like cream have risen to the top.

# DIET OF FAT

(Mr. HEFLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

ninute.

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, Bill Clinton says he wants Congress to go on a diet. He says we need to cut the fat and trim the deficit. He is right. None of us would argue about this.

Then he proposes we add \$16 billion to the deficit through higher spending. Mr. Speaker, you don't start a diet

by eating a doughnut.

Despite strong signs of economic growth. Bill Clinton is determined to spend our way out of a recession that no longer exists.

First, he requested we extend unemployment benefits for a third time in 1

year. Cost: \$44 billion.

Now, he wants to help stimulate an economy—already growing at almost 5 percent mind you—by increasing Federal spending. Cost: \$16 billion.

Mr. Speaker, Bill Clinton has just gotten started and already he has increased the deficit by \$16 billion.

That is some diet, Bill.

DOD AND RESERVE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION TO HOST INTER-ALLIED CONFEDERATION OF RESERVE OFFICERS

(Mr. LAUGHLIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his re-

marks.)

Mr. LAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a concurrent resolution welcoming to Washington, DC, the 46th Congress of the Interallied Confederation of Reserve Officers who will be meeting here from August 1 through August 6, 1993.

This resolution commends the Department of Defense and the Reserve Officers Association for hosting the

46th Congress.

The Interallied Confederation of Reserve Officers brings together the National Reserve Officers Associations of 13 NATO nations and represents more

than 800,000 Reserve officers.

The Interallied Confederation of Reserve Officers informs Government and military officials that the Reserve provides a cost-effective, capable force that makes the best use of resources in the face of budget reduction.

I believe that with the philosophy of increased reliance in Reserve forces quickly becoming reality, the Interallied Confederation of Reserve Officers efforts in creating a greater integration of active and Reserve force will be enhanced.

By commemorating this event, I believe it will express to them that this body will make every effort to ensure that their stay here is productive and rewarding.

# LET THE SUN SHINE IN

(Mr. BALLENGER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, let the Sun shine on our budget process.

In the shadows of the budget conference report lurks an item that should shock the American people.

The rules of the House allow the Democrats to clandestinely increase the debt limit by adopting a budget conference report.

In other words, as the President publicly speaks of decreasing the deficit, the Democrats privately plan on increasing our debt limit by almost \$600 billion.

Mr. Speaker, we need a separate vote on increasing the debt limit. The American people should know about the Democrats' real plan to increase our public debt.

We should also have another vote on the balanced budget amendment to the Constitution before we even think about increasing the debt limit.

We need to control our debt. We should not let our debt control us. Mr. Speaker, let the Sun shine on our budget process. Allow votes on these critical issues.

FRESHMEN MEMBERS MAINTAIN SUPPORT OF PRESIDENT'S CAM-PAIGN FINANCE REFORM INITIA-TIVE

(Mr. GUTIERREZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, the people spoke for change. They chose over one 100 new Members of Congress. And they chose a new President—an agent of change—who is transforming the way Government works.

I rise today to support the President's pursuit of change in the vital area of campaign finance reform.

I also wish to let the President know of the broad enthusiasm for such change among the people who sent us

People hunger to see Congress clean its own House before it handles issues—from health care to handgun control—where the common interest of the whole should not be dominated by the special interests of the powerful few.

I am pleased to be among eight freshmen Members who have written the President to assure him that we are committed to change. Now that we find ourselves in the unfamiliar role of incumbents, we see that campaign finance reform will enable us to do our jobs even better as it will restore the

fragile ties between the Congress and the country.

I urge my colleagues to back the President when his package of campaign finance reforms comes before us.

Mr. Speaker, I pledge to lend my voice to the President's pursuit of real campaign finance reform so that all Americans will have a voice in the affairs of their Nation.

# A REPORT ON FLORIDA TOWN HALL MEETINGS

(Mr. GOSS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, this past weekend I hosted town meetings in my southwest Florida district. Overwhelmingly, of course the top issue of concern was our national economy-especially how higher taxes, increased deficit spending and vague promises for deficit reduction down the road will in people's daily translate lives. Clintonomics means that an average family's taxes will go up. It means that prices for necessities will go up. It means that the size and scope of the Federal Government will be growing, not shrinking. One gentleman asked rhetorically—"What does the administration think we are?-a bunch of simpletons?"

My constituents are dismayed, disgusted and angry. They know that our debt will increase so that each man, woman, and child will owe \$17,000, they know that even after 5 years of grief, the annual budget deficit will be climbing. And they know that we have gone from "no pain, no gain" to "much pain, depublic sain."

doubtful gain."

Mr. Speaker, there are no simpletons in my district.

#### □ 1210

# COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT REFORM NEEDED

(Mr. BARLOW asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARLOW. Mr. Speaker, last week the House began a historic journey, to restore our Nation to financial health. We are united, Democrats and Republicans, in moving on this very necessary goal, and I for one and the people of western Kentucky hope that the goal can be accomplished in 5 years. Our country made many changes, and we want to prevent the mistakes of the past.

In looking at the past, as a new Member I ask the Republican side to review the break that we made in the Gramm-Latta bill of 1981, the resolution of 1981, where they prevented any further review by the Appropriations Committees of Community Development Block

Grant funds. This has set forth major mischief, and we have got to remedy the situation. I ask them to set forth their part in the mischief they have created here and to help us sort this situation out.

#### BUDGET REFORM

(Mr. ALLARD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to share a few thoughts on the events that occurred last week in this Chamber during budget deliberations. I am appalled that the will of the administration and party leadership takes precedence over the individual Members of Congress elected to serve and represent their constituents.

The floor proceedings for the President's budget resolution was the most partisan and one-sided event that I have seen since coming to Congress. It troubles me that I, as well as many of my colleagues, were not permitted to offer substantive amendments to the

budget resolution.

One of my amendments would have removed the highly regressive energy tax from the administration's proposal. The proposed Btu tax could be devastating on the constituents of my district.

I refuse to sit idly by and let these same budget events reoccur in this Chamber without an attempt to change the status quo. The operation of this House needs to be reformed. Our budget process needs to be reformed. And all of the American people need to be assured that their interests will be fairly represented.

## JOSEPH HAYNE RAINEY

(Ms. SCHENK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SCHENK. Mr. Speaker, I rise this morning to commemorate the first African-American Member of the House, Congressman Joseph Hayne Rainey.

Born a slave, Joseph Rainey entered politics after the Civil War. In 1868, he was elected to the State senate of South Carolina and in 1870, to Congress

where he served for four terms.

Congressman Rainey was well-liked and respected by his colleagues and became the first African-American to preside over the House as Speaker pro tempore in 1874.

Last Saturday, a park was dedicated to Congressman Rainey in his hometown of Georgetown, SC. I applaud the efforts of my colleague, Congressman JAMES CLYBURN, for his work in establishing this living memorial to Rainey.

Congressman Rainey's descendants have among their ranks the first black judge in Pennsylvania, graduates of

Harvard and Yale Universities, an Olympian, and yes, congressional aides, one of whom, Schuyler Twyman, I am proud to say is a member of my staff.

Mr. Speaker, I pay tribute to this great man from our history.

#### TRACK CRIMINAL ALIENS

(Mr. SMITH of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation requiring aliens who have been convicted of a felony and sentenced to probation or who have been released on parole to register with the Attorney General.

Unfortunately, the number of criminal aliens continues to exceed our ability to detain and deport them. Onequarter of the Nation's Federal prisoners are aliens. The vast majority of these aliens, upon release from prison, are arrested again.

Many criminal aliens who should be

deported are not.

We need to know how many criminal aliens we have in our country, and we need to know where they are so we can deport them, as Federal law demands.

This legislation is a part of what I believe should be Congress' continuing effort to crack down on criminal

#### ARMY SPYING

(Mr. LEWIS of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I was deeply shocked to learn that the U.S. military, for three generations, spied on the family of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. It is frightening and eerie to believe that the U.S. Government, through its military intelligence, started spying on Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., when he was only 18 years old. At that time, in 1947, he was a college student at Morehouse College.

There seemed to be a pervasive belief that Dr. King and those of us in the civil rights movement were being controlled and influenced by some foreign power. We did not need anyone in Moscow, in Germany, or any other country to tell us that segregation was vicious

and evil.

This disclosure dramatizes how deeply the disease, the stain, and the scars of racism were embedded in the American society. The use of spying by the U.S. military on private citizens is repugnant and abhorrent to the American system and to the democratic principles in which we believe.

Mr. Speaker, I have asked the chairmen of both Armed Services Committees, Mr. DELLUMS and Mr. NUNN, to call upon the U.S. Department of De-

fense to make available to the American public a full accounting of the spy campaign against Dr. King and others in the movement.

Mr. Speaker, I call upon our Government to fully disclose the injustice of

the spying campaign.

SPENDING CON-LIBERAL, BIG GRESS RESPONSIBLE FOR DEFI-CITS

(Mr. DUNCAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his re-

marks.)

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago, the House passed a \$6.9 billion authorization bill for the National Institutes of Health. This was a 47-percent increase, \$2.2 billion increase, over an NIH bill President Bush vetoed just a few months ago. President Bush vetoed the earlier NIH authorization because it was too huge of an increase over the year before, even at last year's much lower \$4.7 billion figure.

In other words, the White House changes hands, and suddenly we are spending billions more for NIH and

other agencies.

Talk about lipservice to spending cuts. I have heard many speeches on this floor blaming Presidents Reagan and Bush for our horrendous national debt. Actually it is liberal, big spending Congresses that have gotten us so far in the hole.

The NIH bill passed a few days ago proves this beyond a shadow of a doubt. It is still business as usual around

The American people should know that all this talk about cutting spending is a charade, a hoax, a cruel joke on the citizens of this Nation.

# RURAL HEALTH CARE NEEDS

(Mr. STUPAK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, in just 6 weeks the administration's Task Force on Healthcare Reform will unveil its recommendations. We have an enormous opportunity to reform our health care system. And with this opportunity comes a responsibility to make certain that all Americans receive quality, affordable health care.

I rise today to ask for my colleagues' support of the rural health care congressional resolution that I will be in-

troducing today.

This resolution expresses the sense of the Congress that the unique needs of rural residents must be addressed in any health care plan passed by Congress.

These unique rural health care needs include:

Providing adequate funding for programs that encourage medical personnel to train and practice in rural areas; Increasing coordination among transportation programs and for emergency medical services;

Making health care technology more available to rural health-care providers; and

Ensuring that rural health care services are coordinated effectively with existing health systems.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to working with my colleagues to find solutions to our health care crisis. There can be no higher domestic priority.

#### □ 1220

# OVERREGULATION OF BUSINESS

(Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, we are very fortunate in our office to have interns that work with us for a short time. A young man named Kevin Taheri has been with us from the University of Wyoming. He has written a short paper that I want to put in the RECORD. He calls it "Economics 101."

The burden of his paper is that how can we expect small businesses to grow and create jobs when they are overregulated.

I agree with that 100 percent. We are putting together a bill, which I intend to introduce in the next week, which will provide for oversight of regulations.

It does several things. First, it takes a look to see if the regulation is within the spirit of the statute, which is not always the case. Second, it takes a look to see if the regulation has been efficiently applied in terms of dollars of cost not only to the Government but to the business that is regulated.

Finally, it asks, does the result—is the result in keeping with the purpose of the statute. Does the regulation, in fact, do what it is intended to do?

We cannot expect the economy to work well, to create jobs, when it is overregulated, and we need to change that.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD "Economics 101" to which I referred.

#### ECONOMICS 101

Mr. Speaker, I would like to share my views on regulation. When talking to businessmen in my State a lot of them seem to say that they started their business 10 years ago and if they had to start it today they couldn't, because there is too much regulation. Wyoming is dependent on small business, and additional regulation by the Federal Government will stall job growth. The first major bill that this House passed was an additional mandate by the Federal Government. The people of my State know what is right for Wyoming, better than Washington does. If this economy is to start growing again, the Government must stop overregulating businesses.

A lesson from the 1980's is the fact that when the staffing levels of Federal regulators fell, the number of private sector jobs rose. If we are going to make meaningful cuts in the deficit in 4 years, it is vital that we cut back on regulation and allow the economy to begin growing again. It's Economics 101. When business is doing badly, there will be more unemployed people, this leads to more money that the Government must pay in unemployment and less people paying taxes. So overregulation leads to less revenue for the Government and more spending only adding to the deficit. One of the main keys to deficit reduction will be economic growth. If the economy is already struggling, and hoping to recover, it can't afford any more mandates on small business. We should be encouraging new business, not making it harder to start a business.

# TRUTH COMMISSION REPORT ON EL SALVADOR

(Mr. RICHARDSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, in light of the Truth Commission report on El Salvador, President Clinton should appoint an independent blueribbon commission to investigate United States policy on the Masote, the killing of the Jesuits and the murder of the American servicemen in that country. What did we know and when did we know it. Was there a coverup.

Mr. Speaker, this is not a partisan issue. Both countries, the United States and El Salvador, should carefully study and implement the recommendations of the Truth Commission report. These are three distinguished Latin American moderates, a former president of Columbia. This is not a left-wing group reporting on what happened in El Salvador.

Mr. Speaker, like many Members of Congress, I supported President Cristiani of El Salvador in the past. Now I am not so sure. I think the verdict will be whether he and his nation implement the Truth Commission report and those guilty of human rights violations are prosecuted.

# THE CLOSING OF HOMESTEAD AIR FORCE BASE

(Mr. DIAZ-BALART asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, the Secretary of Defense stated that he removed two California bases from the base closure list due to the cumulative economic impact on northern California. I do not question the rationale behind the Secretary's decision to keep the California bases off the list, but I strongly object to the double standard being applied to Homestead Air Force Base. How can the Secretary and the Base Closure Commission justify maintaining the bases in California for economic reasons but yet close Homestead Air Force Base after the worst natural

disaster in U.S. history, which has cost south Florida's economy billions of dollars and thousands of jobs?

The base meant nearly 9,000 jobs and the synergy created by the base created thousands of additional jobs, and the base, in effect, was the lifeblood of the entire Homestead economy.

Mr. Speaker, south Florida requests the same consideration provided to the McClellan Air Force Base and Army Presidio in California be given to Homestead Air Force Base, in an area that has certainly suffered a cumulative economic impact.

# FOREIGN COMPETITION

(Mr. LEVIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that foreign manufacturers have finally reached a 20-percent share of the Japanese semiconductor market. And I congratulate the Japanese for their efforts.

I would hope everyone will learn something from this experience—but I'm not so sure.

The Japanese should learn that neither their system nor their quality suffers from open markets.

Some Japanese officials are saying that they fear the semiconductor agreement will set bad precedent.

My own view is that a results-oriented policy is needed when markets are skewed against fair foreign competition.

Our country should also learn a lesson. Back in the 1980's, our Government decided to fight to open the closed Japanese semiconductor market. Targets were set. Our resolve produced results.

We had no such result in auto parts. Targets of any kind were rejected by our administration, and we have suffered for it.

United States market share for auto parts in Japan is 1 percent, and our bilateral trade deficit is \$10 billion.

The United States should learn from the difference between auto parts and semiconductors—a difference of 19 percent in market share and tens of thousands of American jobs.

# ROMANIA'S UNSALVAGEABLE CHILDREN

(Mr. POMBO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. POMBO. Mr. Speaker, millions of Americans watched last Friday night as ABC's "20/20" aired a heartbreaking story about Romania's so-called unsalvageable children.

In the finest traditions of America, I believe we must speak for those children who are too weak, sick, and isolated to speak for themselves.

But along with horror there is hope. In recent months, I have followed the courageous caring of John Upton of California, as well as the medical and financial support donated by the Epic Healthcare Group based in Dallas, TX, which has already allowed some of these children to leave Romania and get the medical care they need. But many children remain.

Today, I am proud to introduce a resolution calling on the Government of Romania to allow the most desperate of these children to come to America for the help they so urgently need. At the same time, it calls for the State Department to open the door to let these children in. I would like to thank the Ambassador from Romania for his help on this issue.

I ask all my colleagues to join with me in supporting this resolution as a first step in getting help for these children

# ON RUSSIA AND DEFENSE

(Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the situation in Russia is in turmoil, and it ought to remind us that maybe the cold war is not really over.

The President's plan is to cut an additional \$112 billion from the defense budget over the next 5 years. That is way above the cuts that the last administration proposed.

These are the facts. Russian missiles are still aimed at the United States. Reductions in Russian troop strength have been minimal. Chemical and biological weapons still exist. There are hot spots all over this world today.

With these facts in mind, Mr. Speaker, I urge the President of the United States to lower his draconian defense cuts. We have got to keep this Nation strong, to preserve freedom, to protect our ideals and to keep our ability to deter aggression second to none.

# 1230

# ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MAZZOLI). Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5 of rule I, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 4 of rule XV.

Such rollcall votes, if postponed, will be taken tomorrow, Wednesday, March 24, 1993.

ESTABLISHING A NATIONAL COM-MISSION TO ENSURE A COMPETI-TIVE AIRLINE INDUSTRY

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 904) to amend the Airport and Airway Safety, Capacity, Noise Improvement, and Intermodel Transportation Act of 1992 with respect to the establishment of the National Commission to Ensure a Strong Competitive Airline Industry.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

#### SECTION 1. NATIONAL COMMISSION TO ENSURE A STRONG COMPETITIVE AIRLINE INDUSTRY.

(a) APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS.—Paragraph (1) of subsection (e) of section 204 of the Airport and Airway Safety, Capacity, Noise Improvement, and Intermodal Transportation Act of 1992 (49 U.S.C. App. 1371 note) is amended to read as follows:

"(1) APPOINTMENT.—The Commission shall be composed of 15 voting members and 11 nonvoting members as follows:

"(A) 5 voting members and 1 nonvoting member appointed by the President.

"(B) 3 voting members and 3 nonvoting members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

"(C) 2 voting members and 2 nonvoting members appointed by the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

"(D) 3 voting members and 3 nonvoting members appointed by the majority leader of

the Senate.
"(E) 2 voting members and 2 nonvoting members appointed by the minority leader of

members appointed by the minority leader of the Senate.".

(b) QUALIFICATIONS OF MEMBERS.—Para-

(b) QUALIFICATIONS OF MEMBERS.—Paragraph (2) of subsection (e) of such section is amended to read as follows:

"(2) QUALFICATIONS.—Voting members appointed pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be appointed from among individuals who are experts in aviation economics, finance, international trade, and related disciplines and who can represent airlines, passengers, shippers, airline employees, aircraft manufacturers, general aviation, and the financial community."

(c) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—Paragraph (5) of subsection (e) of such section is amended by striking "sections 5702 and 5703" and inserting "subchapter I of chapter 57".

(d) CHAIRMAN.—Paragraph (6) of subsection (e) of such section is amended to read as follows:

"(6) CHAIRMAN.—The President, in consultation with the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the majority leader of the Senate, shall designate the Chairman of the Commission from among its voting members."

(e) COMMISSION PANELS.-

(1) IN GENERAL.—Such section is further amended by inserting after subsection (e) the following new subsection:

"(f) COMMISSION PANELS.—The Chairman shall establish such panels consisting of voting members of the Commission as the Chairman determines appropriate to carry out the functions of the Commission.".

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subsections (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), and (k) of such section are redesignated as subsections (g), (h), (i), (k), (l), and (m), respectively.

(f) STAFF AND OTHER SUPPORT.—Such section is further amended by inserting after

subsection (i) (as redesignated by subsection (e)(2) of this section) the following new subsection:

"(j) STAFF AND OTHER SUPPORT.—Upon the request of the Commission or a panel of the Commission, the Secretary of Transportation shall provide the Commission or panel with staff and other support to assist the Commission or panel in carrying out its responsibilities.".

(g) REPORT.—Subsection (l) of such section (as redesignated by subsection (e)(2) of this section) is amended by striking "6 months" and inserting "90 days".

(h) TERMINATION.—Subsection (m) of such section (as redesignated by subsection (e)(2) of this section) is amended—

(1) by striking "180th day" and inserting "30th day"; and

(2) by striking "subsection (j)" and insert-

ing "subsection (1)".

(i) COMMISSION EXPENDITURES.—Such section is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(n) COMMISSION EXPENDITURES.—Amounts expended to carry out this section shall not be considered expenses of advisory committees for purposes of section 312 of the Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1993.".

"(j) Previously Appointed Members.— Such section is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(0) PREVIOUSLY APPOINTED MEMBERS.— Any appointment made to the Commission before the date of the enactment of this subsection shall not be effective after such date of enactment."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLINGER] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR].

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the Subcommittee on Aviation of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation held hearings on the financial condition of the airline industry on February 17, 18, and 24, hearing testimony from some 39 witnesses over a period of those 3 days of very long and very intense and wideranging and very thoughtful and thought-provoking testimony.

Earlier, the leadership of the House, the leadership of our committee on both sides, Democrat and Republican, introduced H.R. 904 in a session attended by Secretary of Transportation Peña and Members of the other body to set forth before the Congress and before these hearings the concept of a commission that would more in depth and at greater length review the problems of the airline industry and make some suggestions.

Just before the conclusion of our hearings, the full Committee on Public Works and Transportation took up in markup session and reported H.R. 904, which later on March 2 passed the House by a vote of 367 to 43. The Senate, on March 17, passed H.R. 904 with an amendment, which we take up today.

Essentially, the Senate action added nonvoting members to the Commission. The Commission now will be composed of 15 voting members and 11 nonvoting members. I will not go into how those are distributed, because that will be in the body of the bill which will appear in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point.

The idea of a commission to look at the problems of the industry in greater depth is one this Committee on Public Works and Transportation and the Subcommittee on Aviation took up last year in the 102d Congress, and included as part of our aviation reauthorization legislation. We thought then that there was a need for an extensive inquiry into the problems of the industry to make thoughtful recommendations, and we think so even more in-

tensely this year.

The Committee acted expeditiously. We made this our first priority at the outset of the 103d Congress on a bipartisan basis. I must say, with great appreciation to my colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania IMr. CLINGER], the ranking Republican on our subcommittee, we joined forces to develop the witness list, to develop the pattern of inquiry, and the issue areas to be covered. The hearing document, Mr. Speaker, I must say has also been printed and will be available for each of the members of this Commission so that they have a starting point of a fund of knowledge and factual information with which to begin their work on the Commission.

We have done our work. We have laid the groundwork. We have prepared the way. We cleared the fields so this Commission can get started early and do its

work quickly.

The administration has requested a shorter timeframe. We have provided for that. Instead of 6 months it will be a 3-month timeframe for the Commission to act. We understand the administration plans to divide this Commission, when appointed, into three panels to work concurrently to focus on three major issue areas concurrently, complete their work, report to the President, report to the Congress.

I hope that the net results of this Commission's work will, to be sure. include sound and sensible, workable, practical recommendations for steps that can be taken to improve the financial health of the aviation sector.

I also caution this Commission that it has a principal objective of making recommendations that will stimulate and strengthen competition. It will be of little value to have a strong, financially secure airline industry that consists of two airlines, in which competition takes a back seat or disappears.

This Commission's principal focus is on what needs to be done in the airline passenger-carrying industry. The air freight industry is a major sector of our transportation system as well but, at this time, it is not plagued with the financial and competitive problems in the passenger-carrying side. While I do not think the freight industry should be ignored if the Commission sees an issue that needs to be addressed, the focus here should be on the passenger carriers and their problems.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of

my time.

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support, strong support, of this bill to create an Aviation Commission. I, like I am sure most Members, tend to be skeptical of establishing yet another commission. Too often the commissions meet and deliberate and come up with reports which get put on the shelf and are never heard from or seen again, and are often not warranted.

However, there is a real difference in this case. We have an industry that is in deep, deep trouble, an industry that desperately needs good minds to concentrate on what those problems are. The reason I think we need this commission is because there is a vast disagreement as to what are the root causes of the crisis that we find ourselves in with the aviation industry.

I think our hope with this Commission is that we will bring together some of the best minds who deal in these areas to sort out the various conflicting arguments, pro and con, and try to determine what are the real causes of this, and come back to the

Congress.

I think I can assure the Members that our chairman, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR] is determined to pursue this to see that whatever recommendations are made that need to be implemented through legislation here in the Congress will be implemented. Therefore, this is not a commission whose work is going to be ignored. It is not a commission whose work is going to put aside. We will take action, and hopefully will take action expeditiously, because the problem is not getting better, and in fact it is getting worse. We need to do that promptly

The bill has been changed since it left this body a couple of weeks ago. We passed it, as the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR] stated, on March 2 by a vote of 367 to 43, and the Senate acted on it last week with only one change, not a really substantive change, in terms of the overall mission of the Commission, which is to determine where the ills are and what the

cures might be.

The only change the Senate made was to increase the number of nonvoting members from 7 to 11. This will allow both the House majority leader and the House minority leader one additional selection to those that are in the version that we passed out here, and so I would submit it is not a con-

troversial change and should not warrant any resistance over here.

The bill, which does revise the Commission that was called for in our bill last year when we passed the AIP reauthorization bill, but which was never actually established, expands the Commission from 7 to 15 voting members. As I have indicated, it would add 11 nonvoting members who could be Members of Congress. The House minority leader, I would say to my colleagues on this side of the aisle, now controls the appointment of two of the voting members and two of the nonvoting members, so this is, indeed, a truly bipartisan, nonpartisan Commission and has the full support on both sides of the aisle

The Commission's report is due in 90 days, and that is a very important date, because, as I have indicated, we really do not have the luxury of time to study this in greater depth, because the problems are so enormous. I think also the work that this subcommittee has done under the leadership of the gentleman from Minnesota in the hearings we held earlier this year is going to be very helpful to the Commission as it undertakes its work in hopefully the next few days.

Funding for the Commission would come out of the current DOT budget, so we are not looking at an additional expense. We estimate the cost to be about \$750,000, but as I say, that will not re-

quire additional funding.

I think the Commission is going to attempt to determine the causes of the airline problems and recommend possible solutions. The area that the Commission should examine, as the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR] has indicated, includes a variety of things, because our hearings certainly indicated there is no consensus at the moment. There is no firm view on if there is one single cause or several causes contributing to the dilemma which the airlines find themselves in today, but certainly some of the factors that need to be looked at are the need to reduce the regulatory burden on airlines. The tax burden was cited time and time again as something that was really a crushing burden for them in these difficult times.

# □ 1240

The need to expand airport and airway capacity to handle the demand that has built up, and which is frustrated because of the inability of airports to handle some of the traffic. Easing the restrictions on foreign investment, an area I think would be helpful in providing another window for capital to the airlines who are very, very strapped for new capital sources to keep up with the changing technology. Also a suggestion of the need to change bankruptcy laws so that existing bankrupt airlines are not able to really compete unfairly with healthy

airlines. Better access for carriers to foreign markets. Pricing policies of the airlines, and clearly they have been shooting themselves in the foot in many respects by these disastrous price wars that have gone on in recent years where they have been operating their airlines at a loss, even though they have had full flights. And finally, noise problems, which clearly need to be a part of their consideration.

Mr. Speaker, airline losses totaled more than \$4 billion last year. This is a situation that we cannot allow to go on. We need to address it and address it rapidly. So I am standing to urge very expeditious consideration of this and that the Commission be established.

Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California [Mr. MI-NETA], chairman of the full Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time.

Speaker, as the distinguished Mr. chair of our Aviation Subcommittee has explained, this bill, H.R. 904, is the same bill which passed this body on March 2 under suspension of the rules noncontroversial one except for change-adding four more nonvoting Members, two to be appointed by the majority and two by the minority.

What really is the issue today is the need to move expeditiously on this bill and send it to the President, and for that, I wish to thank and commend the work of the chair of the Aviation Subcommittee, Mr. OBERSTAR, and the ranking Republican, Mr. CLINGER.

During the past 3 years, the airline has suffered unprecedented industry losses of \$10 billion, more than it has earned in all the rest of its history, and currently about one-fifth of the industry is operating in bankruptcy.

Furthermore, the financial crisis facing the airline industry is now spilling over into the aircraft manufacturing industry and local economies where billion dollar aircraft orders are being cancelled and thousands of jobs are disappearing.

At best, the situation facing the industry is bleak-not how many jobs can we add, but how many can we save.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 904 carries with it a sense of urgency. If its enactment is the most we can do at this time to address this matter, it is the least we must do.

Accordingly, I urge passage of H.R. 904, as amended.

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from the State of Washington [Ms. DUNN], a very valued member of the committee.

Ms. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. commercial airline industry is currently suffering severe financial distress. Recent years have produced sustained record losses, excessive debt burdens, unprecedented numbers of airline bankruptcies and mergers, record cancellation of new aircraft orders, and the demise of such venerated names as Pan Am. If this dire situation is not soon rectified. I believe that the economic viability of our airlines and our entire aerospace manufacturing industry will be in serious jeopardy.

First, I wish to thank Chairman MI-NETA, Aviation Subcommittee Chairman OBERSTAR, Public Works ranking member, Congressman SHUSTER, and the ranking member of the Aviation Subcommittee, Congressman CLINGER. Without their strong and decisive leadership, this blue ribbon commission, whose creation is vital to the continued viability of our domestic airline industry, would never have seen the light of day.

Today, I have introduced the "Aviation Enhancement Act" and I hope that the Commission will give strong consideration to my bill.

# H.R. 904

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Aviation Enhancement Act of 1993".

#### SEC 2 FINDINGS

Congress finds and declares that-

(1) the United States commercial airline industry is currently suffering severe financial distress:

(2) sustained record losses and excessive debt burdens are causing air carriers to cancel new aircraft options and orders, thereby threatening the economic viability of the United States aerospace manufacturing industry:

(3) although most air carriers would benefit from acquiring new generation, quieter, more fuel-efficient aircraft, there is already more capacity than demand for seats, resulting in downsizing, not expansion, of fleets;

(4) many air carriers are increasingly unable to obtain financing at reasonable interest rates for purchasing new equipment;

(5) the inability of many air carriers to acquire new, quieter Stage 3 aircraft may jeopardize the planned phase out of noisier Stage 2 aircraft:

(6) States and local communities, the traveling public, airline employees, and airline shareholders would all benefit from stronger. healthier air carriers operating modern, fuel efficient, quieter aircraft:

(7) as the owner and operator of the Nation's air traffic control system, the Federal Government is a partner of the commercial aviation industry and must do its part to strengthen the air carrier and aerospace industries:

(8) it is estimated that the Airport and Airway Trust Fund will contain an unobligated surplus in excess of \$4,300,000,000 on October 1, 1993;

(9) a prudent shift of the investment of the Airport and Airway Trust Fund surplus into modernization of the commercial aviation industry's fleet can provide vitally needed economic stimulus for carriers and manufacturers and will ensure that both industries remain competitive into the next century:

(10) the Airport and Airway Trust Fund surplus should, therefore, be made available

to guarantee loans for the acquisition of new aircraft if such acquisition will assure the phasing out of less fuel efficient and noisier or older aircraft at the same time.

#### SEC. 3. LOAN GUARANTEES FOR ACQUISITION OF STAGE 3 AIRCRAFT.

(a) IN GENERAL.-Title XI of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. App. 1501-1518) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

#### "SEC. 1119. LOAN GUARANTEES FOR ACQUISI-TION OF STAGE 5 AIRCRAFT.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized, subject to appropriations Acts, to guarantee any lender against loss of principal or interest on any loan made to an eligible air carrier for the purpose of financing the acquisition of new Stage 3 aircraft.

"(b) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—A loan may be guaranteed by the Secretary under this section only if the loan is made subject to the following terms and conditions:

"(1) TERM.—The term of the loan does not exceed 20 years.

"(2) RATE OF INTEREST.—The loan bears interest at a rate which is less than the maximum rate for such loans determined by the Secretary. The maximum rate for such loans may not be less than the current average market yield on outstanding obligations of the United States with remaining periods to maturity comparable to the maturity of the loan.

"(3) PREPAYMENT.—There is no penalty for prepayment of the amount of the loan.

"(4) USE OF LOAN AMOUNTS.-The loan will be used only for the acquisition of Stage 3 aircraft which-

"(A) are manufactured in the United States: and

"(B) will be delivered to the borrower not later than 3 years after the date on which amounts are appropriated to carry out this section.

"(c) DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.-For the purposes of subsection (b)(4), an aircraft shall be considered to have been manufactured in the United States only if 50 percent or more of the parts of the aircraft, by value, are manufactured in the United States.

"(d) RETIREMENT OF AGING AND STAGE 2 AIRCRAFT.—The Secretary may guarantee a loan under this section to an air carrier which owns or operates aging aircraft or Stage 2 aircraft only if the carrier agrees that, upon delivery of the aircraft being acquired with amounts of the loan, the air carrier will-

"(1) retire from service Stage 2 aircraft or aging aircraft containing a number of seats which equals or exceeds 200 percent of the number of seats contained in the aircraft being acquired; or

"(2) retire from service all of the air carrier's remaining Stage 2 aircraft and aging aircraft.

"(e) DEFAULT.—The Secretary may guarantee a loan under this section only if the air carrier applying for the loan agrees that, in the event of a default, the air carrier will transfer to the Department of Transportation title to all equipment acquired with the proceeds of the loan.

'(f) DISTRIBUTION OF LOAN GUARANTEES.

"(1) DETERMINATION OF AVAILABLE SEAT MILES .- Not later than 30 days after the date on which amounts are appropriated to carry out this section, the Secretary shall determine the percentage of available seat miles attributed, for the most recent 12-month period for which such data is available, to each eligible air carrier certificated on or before October 1, 1992.

"(2) ALLOCATION .-

"(A) Carriers certificated on or before october 1, 1992.—An amount equal to 95 percent of the funds appropriated to carry out this section shall be available for guaranteeing loans to eligible air carriers certificated on or before October 1, 1992, and shall be allocated among such carriers based on the percentage of available seat miles attributed to each such carriers under paragraph (1).

"(B) OTHER CARRIERS.—An amount equal to 5 percent of the funds appropriated to carry out this section shall be available for guaranteeing loans to eligible air carriers certificated after October 1, 1992, and shall be allocated among such carriers based on a fair and equitable formula to be established by

the Secretary.

"(C) TRANSFER OF ALLOCATIONS.—An eligible air carrier may transfer to other eligible air carriers all or part of the amount of loan guarantees allocated to such carrier under this paragraph.

"(g) ENFORCEMENT .-

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to take such actions as may be appropriate to enforce any right accruing to the United States, or any officer or agency thereof, as a result of the commitment or issuance of a loan guarantee under this section.

"(2) COLLATERAL.—All loan guarantees under this section shall be secured by the equipment being financed and any other assets necessary to provide sufficient collat-

eral.

"(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.— There is authorized to be appropriated out of the Airport and Airway Trust Fund to carry out this section \$4,300,000,000 for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 1993.

"(i) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

"(1) AGING AIRCRAFT.—The term 'aging aircraft' means an aircraft which has been in service for at least 15 years.

"(2) ELIGIBLE AIR CARRIER.—The term 'eligible air carrier' means an air carrier which has been issued an operating certificate under part 121 of title 14, Code of Federal

Regulations.

"(3) STAGE 2 AIRCRAFT.—The term 'Stage 2 aircraft' means an aircraft which complies with Stage 2 noise levels under part 36 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations, as in effect on the date of the enactment of this section.

"(4) STAGE 3 AIRCRAFT.—The term 'Stage 3 aircraft' means an aircraft which complies with Stage 3 noise levels under part 36 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations, as in effect on the date of the enactment of this section.

"(5) SECRETARY.—The term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of Transportation.".

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT TO TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents contained in the first section of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 is amended by adding at the end of the matter relating to title XI of such Act the following:

"Sec. 1119. Loan guarantees for acquisition of Stage 3 aircraft.

"(a) In general.

"(b) Terms and conditions.

"(c) Domestic manufacture.

"(d) Retirement of aging and Stage 2 aircraft.

"(e) Default.

"(f) Distribution of loan guarantees.

"(g) Enforcement.

"(h) Authorization of appropriations.

"(i) Definitions.".

The Aviation Enhancement Act will provide loan guarantees to airlines for the purchase of new, quiet, fuel efficient, stage three aircraft as mandated by the Federal Government. By the end of this decade, Department of Transportation regulations mandate that all airlines will have completed the transition to these new, quiet, fuel efficient and—expensive airplanes. With our domestic airlines facing great financial turmoil, it is becoming increasingly difficult for our air carriers to obtain financing at reasonable rates.

Mr. Speaker, a prudent investment of the aviation trust fund surplus into the modernization of the commercial aviation fleet can provide a vitally needed economic stimulus for carriers and manufacturers and will insure that both remain competitive into the next

century

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Washington [Ms. CANTWELL], a very diligent and hardworking member of our Subcommittee on Aviation.

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. Speaker, today we are completing legislative action on a bill vital to my constituents and thousands of people across the country. H.R. 904 establishes a national commission to focus on the dire problems facing the domestic airline and aircraft manufacturing industries.

First, I want to commend Chairman MINETA, Chairman OBERSTAR, Congressman SHUSTER and Congressman CLINGER for the bipartisan cooperation and leadership that pushed this bill through the House in early days of this session. I hope that this legislation is an example of the days to come, when Congress and the administration put partisan differences aside, and work together to expeditiously address the needs of America.

Last month the Boeing Co. announced that due to the financial difficulties of the airline industry, they will reduce production on all aircraft models and consequently Boeing will layoff 28,000 employees nationwide, with 20,000 of those laid off from the Puget Sound region.

The impact to the 1st District of Washington is real. The aviation industry is one place where the United States has a competitive edge. Boeing is the largest exporter in this country and leads the world in commercial aircraft manufacturing. We must keep

that competitive edge.

While I am convinced that the single most important thing we can do for the industry is to get our economy back on track the creation of this commission comes at a critical juncture and should investigate in great detail the options available to build new partnerships between public and private sector that will enhance our ability to compete in the international marketplace.

Mr. Speaker, this is not just another study that will stretch on indefi-

nitely—the bill before us today directs the commission to thoroughly look at the industry and make recommendations in 90 days.

I urge all my colleagues to support H.R. 904, as amended so that we can begin immediately to ensure the continued viability of our airlines and our aircraft manufacturers.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. GLICKMAN]

Mr. GLICKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support this legislation.

The community that I represent, Wichita, KS, is the home of perhaps more airplane manufacturing than perhaps any other place in the world. Half the airplanes in the world flying today were made in Wichita, KS.

#### □ 1250

We are also a very large Boeing facility, and, in fact, the percentage of Boeing layoffs are greater in Wichita than they even are in Seattle, which has the largest Boeing facility. The reason for that is we are not manufacturing as many commercial airplanes, and, of course, we have had great difficulty in the general aviation industry which is headquartered in Wichita Beach with Cessna and Learjet.

We also have grave difficulties in the commercial aviation industry, and my community of Wichita has been hit

particularly hard.

This commission will look at longrange systemic solutions to try to buttress the greatest industry, I think, in America today, and that is the production of civil aircraft.

The greatest contributor to our balance of payments over the last few years, besides agriculture, has been in civil aircraft, civil aviation, and we must have a strong industry, which means we must have strong airlines.

This bill will help us push ourselves toward that goal. I commend the chairman, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR], for this legislation.

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would just again urge support for this legislation. It is important, and it is important that the commission be established and started soon on its work.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the

balance of my time.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as a I may consume. Mr. Speaker, I want to again express my very great appreciation to the chairman, the gentleman from California [Mr. MINETA], for his strong support at the outset of the session, for the work of our subcommittee for setting the agenda so early to begin our work as we have done on the financial condition of the airline industry and on other very important aviation matters, and to my colleague, the gentleman

from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLINGER], with whom I begin the 11th year of working together in a similar capacity on economic development, the Investigations Oversight Subcommittee, and now on Aviation, and with whom it is such a great pleasure to work, for his ever thoughtful and insightful contributions to the work of the committee and for his patience in enduring the long hours of hearings that we mutually set up.

Mr. Speaker, finally, in this document, the hearings record of the Subcommittee on Aviation and on the financial condition of the airline industry, is the starting point for the work of this commission. The commissioners will do well, and we will send each one of them, when appointed, a copy of this document and the committee report on the commission bill so that they will have before them this true compendium of information about the problems of the industry and the various solid recommendations for action to improve the condition of the airline industry

Aviation is a \$600 billion sector of our national economy, 10 percent of our GDP. We can do no less than give it our best effort to recommend positive and thoughtful and constructive steps to keep aviation strong and thriving and competitive in the domestic and world economy.

Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 904, a bill which will create a Commission to help renew competitiveness in our airline industry. While the main focus of the Commission's work will be aiding the major carriers, I hope the Commission will heed the concerns of the many small businesses in the airline industry as well.

Hundreds of small businesses, and thousands of jobs, depend on a healthy airline industry for their survival. These companies produce parts, supply goods and services, and perform much of the support functions of the aviation industry. In addition, there are small airlines all across the country serving the smaller cities and less conspicuous routes. Generally, these smaller airlines are doing well and I believe the commission would do well to take a few pages from their book.

Mr. Speaker, small businesses have increasingly cried out for less Government intrusion and more respect for their ability to perform and create jobs. The airline and aviation industries are no exception. I receive complaints regularly about the onerous burdens placed on small businesses in the aviation support, repair, and parts businesses. These small businesses are being driven out of the market by excessive Government regulations. If a small business fails, the competition for the services they provide is gone, which results in higher costs for the financially strapped carriers.

Compounding this problem, Mr. Speaker, is the President's proposed Btu tax. This will be crippling to the aviation industry, not only for the carriers, but all the small businesses who serve them, and, in particular, the general aviation industry in America. Already decimated by regulations and litigation, the gen-

eral aviation industry may not survive such an assault.

Mr. Speaker, I am glad this Commission is being formed and charged with the task of presenting a report to Congress in 90 days. I urge them to remember not only the workers at United and Boeing, but also the thousands of men and women employed by small carriers and small businesses whose livelihoods depend on a healthy and competitive airline industry.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MAZZOLI). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR] that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 904.

The question was taken; and (twothirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

# GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill, H.R. 904, on which the Senate amendment was just concurred in.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT OF BARBER B. CON-ABLE, JR., AS A CITIZEN REGENT OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 102) providing for the appointment of Barber B. Conable, Jr. as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

# H.J. RES. 102

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in accordance with section 5581 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (20 U.S.C. 43), the vacancy on the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, in the class other than Members of Congress, occurring by reason of the expiration of the term of Barnabas McHenry of New York on July 21, 1991, is filled by the appointment of Barber B. Conable, Jr. of New York. The appointment is for a term of 6 years and shall take effect on the date on which this joint resolution becomes law.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLAY] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from California [Mr. THOMAS] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLAY].

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Joint Resolution 102, as amended.

As our Nation's museum, the Smithsonian Institution is the world's largest museum complex with 20 major facilities, including the world famous Air and Space Museum, the National Museum of Natural History, the National Museum of African Art, and the National Museum of American History.

Congress has vested the responsibility to administer the Smithsonian in the Smithsonian Board of Regents, which is composed of the Chief Justice, the Vice President, three members of the Senate, three members of the House, and nine citizen regents. The regents receive no salary for their services to the board and are appointed to a term of 6 years.

House Joint Resolution 102, as amended, provides for the appointment of Barber B. Conable, Jr., to fill the vacancy of Barnabas McHenry as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. Conable served as a member of the House of Representatives from 1965 to 1985. In August 1991, Mr. Conable retired from a 5-year term as president of the World Bank Group, headquartered in Washington, DC.

Mr. Conable has chaired the Smithsonian National Museum of American Indians' Development Committee since October 1990

The amendment to this legislation is technical in nature, and merely specifies the name of the recent being succeeded, who he is being succeeded by, and the approximate date for the start of Mr. Conable's term.

Mr. Conable has complied with all the guidelines set by the committee to receive its approval, and therefore I urge my colleagues to support and adopt House Joint Resolution 102, as amended.

Mr Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to rise today in support of House Joint Resolution 102 naming Barber Conable, Jr., to the regents of the board of the Smithsonian.

Mr. Speaker, I got to know Barber quite well as a Member of Congress and had the absolute pleasure of serving under him on my first term on the Committee on Ways and Means and watching and admiring the work Barber did as the ranking member. But probably under this context far more meaningful are the times I spent in his office over on the second floor of the Cannon Building looking at the American Indian artifacts that he had in his office, but, more importantly, listening to the wealth of knowledge that this

man possessed about American Indians, not just in the region from whence he came but across the United States.

Of course, Barber then left and went on to become president of the World Bank, and now in retirement, I cannot think of a better way to utilize the many talents of this individual, not just from his knowledge but his untiring efforts working with and for people as a regent of the Smithsonian.

I am very, very pleased to stand and support House Joint Resolution 102.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. GIL-MAN].

(Mr. GILMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor and a privilege to rise in support of our former colleague, a gentleman who made us all proud to be Members of Congress, the gentleman from New York, the Honorable Barber Conable.

Throughout his 20 years of service to this Chamber, Barber Conable personified the meaning of the phrase public servant in the most complimentary sense of the word. He was the kind of individual that we all looked up to and came to depend upon for sage advice, wise counsel, and distinguished leadership.

Barber Benjamin Conable, Jr., was born in Warsaw, Wyoming County, NY, in 1922. A graduate of Cornell University, Barber was a distinguished and courageous member of the Marine Corps during World War II, having participated in the assault on Iwo Jima and having served as a part of the U.S. occupation forces in Japan. Upon his discharge, Barber attended Cornell Law School, graduating with honors and opening a highly successful law practice in Buffalo, NY. Barber's law career was shortly thereafter cut short when he was recalled to active duty in the Korean conflict. Barber left the service at the end of that war with the rank of Colonel, and remained a member of the Marine Corps Reserve.

Barber then established a second successful law practice, this time in Batavia, NY. His skill and expertise in the courtroom became so renowned, as did his many charitable and community service activities, that Barber was elected to the New York State Senate in 1962.

In Albany, Barber so successfully demonstrated his skill as a legislator that, in 1964, a disastrous year for the Republican Party, Barber was one of the very few Republicans in the Nation elected as a freshman to the 89th Congress.

Throughout his 20 years in the House, Barber Conable became a beloved and valued friend to all of us on both sides of the aisle. Time magazine spotlighted him as the legislator's legislator, and the entire Nation came to know and appreciate the quiet brand of leadership Congressman Barber Conable came to personify.

In 1984, to the regret of all of us, Barber chose to voluntarily retire from his Congressional seat. There is no doubt that the people in his Congressional District in upstate New York would have continued to return him to Congress over and over, but Barber felt 20 years was enough. He left us to seek other challenges.

Soon thereafter, he was appointed president of the World Bank, a position he held with distinction and with honor.

I am pleased to convey my strong endorsement of Barber Conable to the position of Board of Directors of the Smithsonian Institution. There is no other individual in the Nation who would bring such distinction and such honor to this prestigious institution. Barber Conable is a true American patriot who makes us all proud of him. He will be a credit to the Smithsonian Regents, as he has been a credit to every position he has ever filled.

Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. HOUGHTON]

#### □ 1300

Mr. HOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I am usually very impatient with the rule restrictions, the time restrictions in this House; but I am grateful for them today because I could talk for an hour about Barber Conable. But I will try to take only a minute.

I really think that I stand to endorse this great man as a citizen regent of the Smithsonian Institution for three reasons: First of all, he has always been a citizen legislator. So I think the whole concept of being a citizen regent is entirely in keeping with not only his character but also his abilities.

Second, I do not know anybody, maybe other people in this Chamber do, who has been more interested over the years in the historical traces of this country.

Third, he is a superb person. I do not think anybody really is going to argue with that.

I always remember somebody saying at one time or another, "this individual was a wonderful human." I say that about Barber Conable. He is a wonderful human. I think it is great that he has been given this opportunity to once again serve his country.

Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLINGER].

Mr. CLINGER. I thank the gentleman from California for yielding this time to me.

I certainly rise in very strong support of this designation of Barber Conable, our former colleague, the citizen regent of the Smithsonian.

If we ever have another renaissance, I think Barber Conable would be the quintessential of the modern man; he is the modern-day Medici, if there is such a thing.

He has had such eclectic interests and has been a towering figure in this body and in every body in which he served.

When he was here as ranking member of the Committee on Ways and Means, he was an expert in budgetary matters, and was a towering figure in bringing the Republican perspective to the debates.

Clearly, he has been a leader in fashioning strategies, particularly in the Third World countries, in his role as an outstanding president of the World Bank

He has been a scholar of Indian affairs, particularly with concentration on the League of Six Nations. As my colleague from California said, he could sit at Barber's knee and learn so much about the history of this country from the Indian perspective.

Barber Conable is a towering figure

in our time.

The only other thing I would cite is that as a member of the House Wednesday Group, he served so many years, and he is the only person I know who can recite the entire "Shooting of Dan McGrew" from start to finish without a misstep.

This is truly a man of enormous talent and deserves this designation with

our strongest blessing.

Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. MINETA], a member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian.

Mr. MINETA. I thank the very distinguished Chair for yielding this time to me.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. I am very pleased to be able to rise in support of these resolutions, House Joint Resolutions 102, 104, and 105, to appoint three very fine individuals as Regents of the Smithsonian.

On behalf of myself and my very good friends and fellow Regents in the House of Representatives, the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky, Mr. NATCHER, and the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. McDADE, I would like to thank the distinguished Chair of the Subcommittee on Libraries and Memorials, Mr. CLAY, and the distinguished ranking member from that subcommittee, Mr. THOMAS, for their leadership and support on these resolutions and on the many other Smithsonian programs for which they have had such a positive impact.

The three men and women that are being appointed are truly outstanding individuals, and will be important additions to the Smithsonian's Board of Regents.

The Honorable Barber A. Conable, Jr., is well known as the former President of the World Bank and a former colleague of ours in the House of Representatives. Among his many endeavors, he has been a trustee of the National Museum of the American Indian.

Wesley Williams is a distinguished partner in the law firm of Covington & Burling, and has had a long career of legal, public, and community service here in Washington, DC, including serving as an adjunct professor of law

at Georgetown University.

Hanna Holburn Gray is currently the president of the University of Chicago, and has had a distinguished academic career that has included professorships at such fine institutions as Harvard University, Northwestern University, Yale University, Chicago University, and, most importantly, my own alma mater, the University of California at Berkeley.

Again, on behalf of my fellow Regents, I rise in strong support of these resolutions and urge their immediate passage.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield

back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MAZZOLI). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLAY] that the House suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 102) as amended.

The question was taken; and (twothirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the joint resolution, as amended, was passed.

The title of the joint resolution was amended so as to read: "Joint resolution providing for the appointment of Barber B. Conable, Jr. as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

# GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the House Joint Resolution 102, the joint resolution just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri.

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT OF WESLEY S. WIL-LIAMS, JR., AS A CITIZEN REGENT OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 104) providing for the appointment of Wesley S. Williams, Jr. as a citizen regent of the Smithsonian Institution, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

# H.I RES 104

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in accordance with section 5581 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (20 U.S.C. 43), the vacancy on the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, in the class other than Members of Congress, occurring by reason of the expiration of the term of David C. Acheson of the District of Columbia on December 21, 1992, is filled by the appointment of Wesley S. Williams, Jr. of the District of Columbia. The appointment is for a term of 6 years and shall take effect on the date on which this joint resolution becomes law.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLAY] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from California [Mr. THOMAS] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLAY].

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Joint Resolution 104, as amended.

House Joint Resolution 104, as amended, provides for the appointment of Wesley S. Williams, Jr. to fill the vacancy of David C. Acheson as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. Williams is a distinguished attorney and partner in the law firm of Covington & Burlington. He resides in the Washington metropolitan area and serves on the boards of a number of civic and community organizations.

The amendment to this legislation is technical in nature, and merely specifies the name of the regent being succeeded, who he is being succeeded by, and the approximate date for the start of Mr. Williams' term.

Mr. Williams has complied with all the guidelines set by the committee to receive its approval, and therefore I urge my colleagues to support and adopt House Joint Resolution 104, as amended.

Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to rise in support of House Joint Resolution 104. I do not know Wesley Williams well. It has been my pleasure to spend some time with him.

Mr. Speaker, he is a local product, and although he has had a distinguished career, currently working in the law firm of Covington & Burling, here in Washington, DC, he has contributed his time and talents over and over again to both the local government sector and to the private sector.

But what I found most rewarding about the time that I spent with Mr. Williams was the fact that those of us who are not from Washington know and appreciate the Smithsonian Institution as a national treasure but he allowed me to better understand and appreciate what a local resource it is because he conveyed to me the many hours he spent, with his hand in his mother's, being conveyed up and down the Mall as he grew up.

It is indeed a pleasure to stand and ask this House to endorse Wesley Williams, someone who grew up with the Smithsonian, to be one of its regents.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman, the delegate from the District of Columbia [Ms. NORTON]

Ms. NORTON. I thank the gentleman

for yielding this time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of House Joint Resolution 104. It is a special pleasure to speak up for the appointment of Wesley Williams as a citizen regent of the Smithsonian Institution. He is not only one of Washington's most distinguished lawyers, he is a gentleman of culture, learning and conviction.

He happens, also, to be an African-American and, I am proud to say, a resident of my district who has con-

tributed much to this city.

He will bring what often seems a boundless energy and keen intelligence for the benefit of the Smithsonian Institution. It is best said in his own words, and I quote him: "I bring, rather, specifically a half-century of active appreciation of the Smithsonian Institution, which has been my neighbor and my friend throughout the years of my formation. Accordingly, I also come with a sense of obligation to serve the Institution as it has so well served me."

#### □ 1310

I strongly urge the appointment of Mr. Williams as one which will bring credit to the Institution.

Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MAZZOLI). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLAY] that the House suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 104) as amended.

The question was taken; and (twothirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the joint resolution, as amended, was passed.

The title of the joint resolution was amended so as to read: "Joint resolution providing for the appointment of Wesley S. Williams, Jr., as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

# GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may

have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks, and include therein extraneous material on House Joint Resolution 104, as amended, the joint resolution just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT OF HANNA HOLBURN GRAY AS A CITIZEN REGENT OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 105) providing for the appointment of Hanna Holburn Gray as a citizen regent of the Smithsonian Institution, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### H.J. RES. 105

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in accordance with section 5581 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (20 U.S.C. 43), the vacancy on the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, in the class other than Members of Congress, occurring by reason of the expiration of the term of William G. Bowen of New Jersey on March 12, 1992, is filled by the appointment of Hanna Holburn Gray of Illinois. The appointment is for a term of 6 years and shall take effect on the date on which this joint resolution becomes law.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLAY] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from California [Mr. THOMAS] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman

from Missouri [Mr. CLAY].

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Joint Resolution 105, as amended.

House Joint Resolution 105, as amended, provides for the appointment of Hanna Holborn Gray to fill the vacancy of William G. Bowen as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Ms. Gray is the president of the University of Chicago, and a distinguished historian. It is the committee's sense that she will prove to be an asset to the Smithsonian in fulfilling their mis-

sion and mandate.

The amendment to this legislation is technical in nature and merely specifies the name of the regent being succeeded, who he is being succeeded by, and the approximate date for the start of Ms. Gray's term.

Ms. Gray has complied with all the guidelines set by the committee to receive its approval, and therefore I urge my colleagues to support and adopt House Joint Resolution 105, as amend-

Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Joint Resolution 105 naming Dr. Gray as a member of the Board of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution

She clearly has a depth and breadth in terms of an understanding of this country, perhaps uniquely so as a citizen regent, which she will soon be.

She is 1 of the 12 foreign-born Americans to receive the Medal of Liberty from President Reagan in 1986.

She was not born in this country. I think it is wholly fitting that someone of foreign birth be named as a citizen regent to an institution that was created and endowed by another of foreign birth.

This Nation is in fact made up of those who have come to our shores, and so I am very pleased to support and endorse House Joint Resolution 105, naming someone who was not born in this country to oversee a unique American institution initially founded by another of foreign birth as well.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ari-

zona [Mr. COPPERSMITH].

Mr. COPPERSMITH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLAY] for yielding this time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to support House Joint Resolution 105, the appointment of Hanna Holburn Gray to the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institu-

I speak in favor of Dr. Gray due to my family's ties to two great institutions of higher education that have benefited greatly from her leadership. wisdom, and personal example. My wife attended Yale College while Dr. Gray served there. In addition, my father-inlaw is a most proud graduate of the University of Chicago, having attended college and law school there while Robert Maynard Hutchins served as the university's president. However, now we explain to our 7-year-old daughter and our 5-year-old son that Dr. Hutchins was a man who happened to serve as president of the University of Chicago prior to Hanna Holburn Gray.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Gray has served Yale University, the University of Chicago, historical scholarship, and all higher education in this country with great distinction. I know we all will gain from her service as a regent of the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of

my time.

tion.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield

back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLAY] that the House suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 105) as amended.

The question was taken; and (twothirds having voted in favor thereof)

the rules were suspended and the joint resolution, as amended, was passed.

The title of the joint resolution was amended so as to read: "Joint resolution providing for the appointment of Hanna Holburn Gray as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.".

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

# GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks, and include therein extraneous material, on House Joint Resolution 105, as amended, the joint resolution just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the Senate joint resolution (S.J. Res. 27) providing for the appointment of Hanna Holburn Gray as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate joint resolution, as follows:

# S.J. RES. 27

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in accordance with section 5581 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (20 U.S.C. 43), a vacancy on the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, in the class other than Members of Congress, shall be filled by the appointment of Hanna Holborn Gray of Illinois. The appointment is for a term of 6 years and shall take effect on the date of approval of this resolution.

#### MOTION OFFERED BY MR. CLAY

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CLAY moves to strike all after the enacting clause of the Senate joint resolution, Senate Joint Resolution 27, and to insert in lieu thereof the provisions of House Joint Resolution 105, as passed by the House.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table

A similar House joint resolution, House Joint Resolution 105, was laid on the table APPOINTMENT OF BARBER B. CON-ABLE, JR., AS A CITIZEN REGENT OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the Senate joint resolution (S.J. Res. 28) to provide for the appointment of Barber B. Conable, Jr., as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, as amended

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in accordance with section 5581 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (20 U.S.C. 43), a vacancy on the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, in the class other than Members of Congress, shall be filled by the appointment of Barber B. Conable, Jr., of New York. The appointment is for a term of 6 years and shall take effect on the date of approval of this resolution.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. CLAY

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a mo-

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CLAY moves to strike all after the enacting clause of the Senate joint resolution. Senate Joint Resolution 28, and to insert in lieu thereof the provisions of House Joint Resolution 102, as passed by the House.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read

the third time, and passed.

The title of the Senate joint resolution was amended so as to read: "Joint resolution providing for the appointment of Barber B. Conable, Jr., as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution."

A motion to reconsider was laid on

the table.

similar House joint resolution (H.J. Res. 102) was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT OF WESLEY S. WIL-LIAMS AS A CITIZEN REGENT OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the Senate joint resolution (S.J. Res. 29) providing for the appointment of Wesley Samuel Williams, Jr., as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, as amended, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate

joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate joint resolution, as follows:

S.J. RES. 29

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in accordance with section 5581 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (20 U.S.C. 43), a vacancy on the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, in the class other than Members of Congress shall be filled by the appointment of Wesley S. Williams, Jr., of the District of Columbia. The appointment is for a term of 6 years and shall take effect on the date of approval of this resolution.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. CLAY

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CLAY moves to strike all after the enacting clause of the Senate joint resolution. Senate Joint Resolution 29, and to insert in lieu thereof the provisions of House Joint Resolution 104, as passed by the House.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title of the Senate joint resolution was amended so as to read: "Joint resolution providing for the appointment of Wesley S. Williams, Jr., as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House joint resolution (H.J. Res. 104) was laid on the table.

USE OF ROTUNDA TO COMMEMO-RATE VICTIMS OF THE HOLO-CAUST

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 41) permitting the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for a ceremony to commemorate the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 41

Whereas the United States Holocaust Memorial Council has designated April 18 through April 25, 1993, and April 3 through April 10, 1994, as "Days of Remembrance of the Victims of the Holocaust": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the rotunda of the Capitol is authorized to be used from 8 o'clock ante meridiem until 3 o'clock post meridiem on April 20, 1993, and from 8 o'clock ante meridiem until 3 o'clock post meridiem on April 6, 1994, for ceremonies as part of the commemoration of the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust. Physical preparations for the ceremonies shall be carried out in accordance with such conditions as the Architect of the Capitol may prescribe.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. FROST] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from California [Mr. THOMAS] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. FROST].

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I commend my col-

important resolution, and I am honored to manage this measure on the floor today. I also want to thank the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council for all their efforts in planning the Days of Remembrance. The resolution authorizes the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for Holocaust commemoration ceremonies.

Remembrance of the Holocaust is not pleasant. Those who were there and their families would just as soon forget. It hurts to recall its cruelty-the hatred, the racism, the torture that was inflicted. However, it is necessary that we reflect upon this horrific time in history to ensure that we do not forget. In a time when anti-Semitism and racism are too often portrayed as legitimate political alternatives, we must remember the pain and injustice of the Holocaust. Not only that, but we must also teach our children to remember so that the injustices of the past will not recur in our lifetime or theirs.

□ 1320

Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I

may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I also arise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 41, to permit the use of the U.S. Capitol rotunda for ceremonies of the days of remembrance of the victims of the Holocaust. It is the 10th year of the council's continuing effort to remind us of one of history's darkest chapters.

It is especially significant this year, Mr. Speaker, because as we recognize the 10th consecutive year of the days of remembrance of the victims of the Holocaust, next month will mark the opening of the permanent Holocaust Memorial here in the Nation's Capital. So this year, as we once again remember, it is especially gratifying to note that the same year will introduce us to a permanent memorial here in the Capital.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FROST, Mr. Speaker, I vield

back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THORNTON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. FROST] that the House agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 41) as amended.

The question was taken; and (twothirds having voted in favor thereof) the concurrent resolution, as amended,

was agreed to.

The title of the concurrent resolution was amended so as to read: "Concurrent resolution permitting the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for ceremonies as part of the commemoration of the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust.".

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanleague, Mr. YATES, for introducing this imous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the concurrent resolution, as amended, just agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 13) permitting the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for a ceremony to commemorate the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate

concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 13

Whereas, pursuant to such Act, the United States Holocaust Memorial Council has designated April 18 through April 25, 1993, and April 3 through April 10, 1994, as "Days of Remembrance of Victims of the Holocaust"; and

Whereas the United States Holocaust Memorial Council has recommended that a one-hour ceremony be held at noon on April 20, 1993, and at noon on April 6, 1994, consisting of speeches, readings, and musical presentations as part of the days of remembrance

activities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring, That the rotunda of the United States Capitol is hereby authorized to be used on April 20, 1993 from 8 o'clock ante meridian until 3 o'clock post meridian and on April 6, 1994, from 8 o'clock ante meridian until 3 o'clock post meridian for a ceremony as part of the commemoration of the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust. Physical preparations for the conduct of the ceremony shall be carried out in accordance with such conditions as may be prescribed by the Architect of the Capitol.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. FROST

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Frost moves to strike all after the resolving clause of Senate Concurrent Resolution 13 and to insert in lieu thereof the provisions of House Concurrent Resolution 41, as passed by the House.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the preamble of the Senate concurrent resolution is amended to contain the language of the Housepassed concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 41) as follows:

Whereas the United States Holocaust Memorial Council has designated April 18 through April 25, 1993, and April 3 through April 10, 1994, as "Days of Remembrance of Victims of the Holocaust": Now, therefore, be it

There was no objection.

The title of the Senate concurrent resolution was amended so as to read: "Concurrent resolution permitting the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for ceremonies as part of the commemoration of the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust."

A motion to reconsider was laid on

the table.

A similar House concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 41) was laid on the table.

## HOUR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at noon tomorrow.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gen-

tleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

## WANTED: A NAFTA WORTHY OF OUR SUPPORT

(Mr. BROWN of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and

extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, the currently negotiated Bush-Salinas-Mulroney NAFTA is clearly inadequate for redressing the concerns I share with many of my colleagues. It does not deal responsibly with the unfair trade and investment implications, and the economic dislocations certain to result from vastly different environmental, labor, agricultural, safety, and other trade-related standards, and their enforcement, among Mexico, the United States and Canada.

To his credit, President Clinton has moved substantially in the right direction. He is committed to negotiating supplementary agreements to NAFTA regarding worker rights and labor standards, environmental standards.

and import surges.

Since this has never been done before, I am reintroducing two bills from last year that provide a positive, constructive approach for negotiating common, enforceable trade-related standards that can be organically linked to any NAFTA and succeeding trade agreements.

I hope these bills will be considered as part of an outstanding day-long NAFTA conference to be sponsored by the Alliance for Responsible Trade and the Citizens Trade Campaign this Thursday from 8 a.m.-3 p.m., in room HC5 of the Capitol. Our distinguished colleague, Congresswoman MARCY KAPTUR, and other leaders of the Democratic Economic Forum and the Fair Trade Caucus will be speaking and moderating an outstanding program.

# HOUR OF MEETING ON THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1993

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House ad-

journs tomorrow it adjourn to meet at 10 a.m. on Thursday, March 25, 1993.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

# THE INNER CITY RECOVERY PROGRAM

(Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise

and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to address the continuing problems our communities are facing with drug and alcohol abuse. In particular, I would like to share with you a program that is making great progress in helping individuals with chemical dependency problems.

I recently had the privilege of attending an open house at the Inner City Recovery Program of Houston. The inner city recovery program is a nonprofit substance abuse program which provides drug and alcohol abuse counseling. The program also provides instruction in parenting skills and drug

awareness and education.

While at the open house, I listened to individuals who had nearly given up on life due to their substance-abuse problem. These people found the help they needed through this program and it is programs like this that should serve as models for our efforts to combat this

problem on the Federal level.

Mr. Speaker, when we think of the war on drugs we often think of police raids on crack houses and military seizures of drug shipments. What we all should remember is that the war on drugs has two fronts. While the police and military battle on one front, we must assure that the efforts on the rehabilitation front are recognized as well.

I applaud the efforts of the Houston Inner City Recovery Program and I ask my fellow Members to join me in appreciation for the important work it does in the area of substance abuse.

## DISREGARD FOR FEDERAL LAW AT THE CLINTON WHITE HOUSE

(Mr. CLINGER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material)

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, in early February, I wrote President Clinton informing him of a violation of the Federal Advisory Committee Act by his Health Care Task Force. To my surprise, his counsel responded by citing an exemption to the act which Congress never intended and which does not exist. A Federal judge ruled that they broke the law, an opinion the White House appealed yesterday, pre-

sumably to ensure that the Task Force continue to operate in secrecy.

Unfortunately, that embarrassing violation has not prompted the White

House to obey the law.

A March 19 article in the New York Times discusses conflict of interest violations of at least one senior member of the Health Care Task Force. This member stated that he assumed he would be paid for his services but was never signed, has never signed any employment forms and has not received a pay check. More important, he described his efforts to get the administration officials to consider his possible conflict of interest violations but, and I quote, "found it difficult to get anyone to pay attention."

Mr. Speaker, Congress and the American people should know what special interests are influencing the Nation's health care reform proposals. That is why I am again calling on this administration to release the names of the individuals and special interests participating in the health care reform debate and shine some light on the public policymaking functions of the execu-

tive branch.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD the article to which I referred: [From the New York Times, Mar. 19, 1993] CLINTON HEALTH TEAM MEMBER IS FORCED ASIDE OVER CONFLICT

(By Robert Pear)

WASHINGTON .- The wall of secrecy surrounding the membership of Hillary Rodham Clinton's health policy team was breached today as White House officials finally identified one of its top members, only to disclose that he had been demoted for conflicts of in-

The adviser, Thomas O. Pyle, was the head of one of 15 committees working for the Task Force on National Health Care Reform. He is also chairman of the Jackson Hole Group, a conclave of health-care executives and policy analysts sometimes described as a brain

trust for the Administration.

Until today, White House officials had been unwilling to acknowledge that Mr. Pyle was on the staff of the task force. And, under questioning today, they said only that he had been been removed from his job and given an undefined "consultant" position because of concern about his stock ownership and service as a director of several companies in the health-care industry.

Mr. Pyle was, in effect, dismissed for crossing a line that is still not visible. In its rush to assemble a health policy, the White House hired many outside experts, temporary employees and consultants who say they do not completely understand Federal personnel

laws or ethics rules.

It is now clear that the White House has established conflict-of-interest guidelines for the task force. But it is not entirely clear what those rules are, as the staff of more than 500 people races to devise a proposal to control health costs and guarantee coverage for all Americans. President Clinton has said he will send the proposal to Congress by May

While confirming Mr. Pyle's role, the White House still refused to identify any of the other people employed by the task force. in large or small roles. But because their

work could send shock waves through the American economy, trying to discover their identities has become a major Washington

Trade publications have named roughly 200 of the more than 500 people working for the task force. Of those who head the 15 working groups, about a dozen are known, including six Federal employees, a state official from California, a professor of sociology and a policy analyst closely identified with an advocacy group for elderly people. None of these seemed as likely to have a financial conflict of interest as Mr. Pyle.

#### CONTINUES AS CONSULTANT

Mr. Pyle said that Ira C. Magaziner, the senior adviser for policy development who is serving as manager of the task force operations, had told him he would have to step down as chairman of a panel working on such issues as medical malpractice, training of health-care professionals and ways to measure the quality of care.

Mr. Pyle remains a consultant to the task force. He has much less authority, but retains an office and a telephone in the Old Executive Office Building, next to the White

House

His case raises ethical question that loom over the work of Mr. Clinton's health policy A White House lawyer has told some people working for the task force that they may have "criminal liability" if they keep their ties to health-related businesses while working for the Government.

But the laws are complex. In its ethics handbook for Federal employees, the Justice Department summarizes one criminal law this way: "You may not participate personally and substantially in a matter in which you, your spouse, minor child or partner has a financial interest. This prohibition also applies if an organization in which you serve as an officer, director, trustee, partner or employee has a financial interest."

# UNSIGNED AND UNPAID

Mr. Pyle said he started working for the White House on Feb. 8, assuming he would be paid for his services. But he said, "I have not signed any employment forms, and I have never been paid.

He said he informed White House officials of his business interests and outside activities because he realized they might create

conflicts of interest.
"Before coming to Washington, I informed Magaziner and other officials of all my business ties." Mr. Pyle said in an interview. Mr. Pyle said in an interview. 'After coming to Washington, I forcefully and repeatedly brought the issue up-my situation, my supposed conflicts. But I found it quite difficult to get anyone to pay attention.

"Eventually, it was decided that I did have conflicts. I could not be an employee of the Government according to various rules established for the task force, some of which are quite ad hoc."

Robert O. Boorstin, a spokesman for the task force, said Mr. Pyle's case showed that the Administration would enforce rigorous standards against conflict of interest.

"Tom Pyle is one of the most talented, innovative health administrators in America, said Mr. Boorstin. "We wanted his input. He was asked to come down and be a 'cluster' leader. But he could not extricate himself from a bunch on boards he sits on."

# BUSINESS INTERESTS LISTED

From 1978 to 1991, Mr. Pyle was chief executive of the Harvard Community Health Plan, the largest health maintenance organization in New England. It now has 540,000 members.

He said he was still a director of the Millipore Corporation, a multinational hightechnology company based in Bedford, Mass., and an adviser to the KBL Healthcare Acquisition Corporation, a merchant banking concern in which he owns stock.

Millipore sells a wide range of products to drug companies, biotechnology companies, hospitals and clinical laboratories, among other customers. KBL describes itself as a 'publicly traded buyout fund organized for the express purpose of consummating a significant acquisition in the health care field. and says its initial capitalization will exceed \$15 million

Mr. Pyle is a senior adviser on health care for the Boston Consulting Group, which has many clients in the health-care industry. He said he was also a director of the Chickering Group, which sells student health insurance to universities, and a director of the controlled Risk Insurance Company of the Cavman Islands, which provides malpractice insurance to doctors.

For 10 years, Mr. Pyle has attended meetings of the Jackson Hole Group, which takes its name from its meeting place in Wyoming and consists mainly of people from outside the Government.

# FIRST OPEN MEETING SET

The task force formed on Jan 25 tentatively plans to hold its first open meeting on March 29. Mrs. Clinton has defended the secrecy of the panel by saying, "We do not want to have health-care legislation in the Clinton Administration written by any special-interest group."

But William G. Kopit, a health-care specialist at Epstein, Becker & Green, a Washington law firm, said: "There is a double standard here. Conflict-of-interest principles are not interpreted consistently. Some special interest groups are more special than

others.

"People who have formal ties to trade associations in the health-care industry cannot work for the task force or attend meetings of its staff," said Mr. Kopit. "But some people on the staff of the task force have ties to business and consulting groups whose paving clients include corporations in the healthcare industry.'

Information about the task force is commercially valuable. "We have received calls from Wall Street investment houses," Mr. Kopit. "They want to know what healthcare companies are well-positioned for health-care reform under President Clin-

In recent weeks, Mrs. Clinton has held two public discussions of health care, in Tampa, Fla., and Des Moines. She plans to hold two more, in Dearborn, Mich., on March 22 and here in Washington on March 26. The meetings are organized and financed by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.

# REPUBLICAN CRITICISM

Bob Dole of Kansas, the Senate minority leader, and Robert H. Michel of Illinois, the House minority leader, complained this week that the foundation was acting in a partisan way that helped build support for Administration policy. In a letter to the foundation, the Republican leaders said such conduct was "inappropriate for a nonprofit, tax-exempt, supposedly nonpartisan foundation.

Thomas P. Gore 2d, a vice president of the foundation, said the charges had no merit. But he added, "It is a concern of ours, that we are seen as being boldly partisan."

Only a handful of the many people working for Mrs. Clinton have been identified. One is Walter A. Zelman, a California insurance official who is supervising the design of the new health-care system. Judith Feder, a health policy analyst who worked in the Clinton campaign last year, is now trying to decide what health benefits should be guaranteed to all Americans.

Dr. Stephen H. Bandeian, a physician with a law degree who worked at the Office of Management and Budget under President George Bush, is in charge of linking the new program to existing programs like Medicare and veterans' health benefits. Paul Starr, a professor of sociology at Princeton University, is chairman of the panel drafting proposals for short-term cost controls.

Marina Weiss, an aide to Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen, is responsible for determining how to pay for the President's ambitious program. Robyn I. Stone, a policy analyst at Project Hope, an international health foundation, is in charge of proposals for long-term care, including nursing homes.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY LAB-ORATORY TECHNOLOGY ACT OF

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. BROWN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Department of Energy Laboratory nology Act [DELTA] of 1993. This legislation is intended to help create a policy framework that guides the Department of Energy [DOE] laboratories through the 1990's and into the next century. Joining me as cosponsors are Mrs. Marilyn Lloyd, Mr. Tim Valen-TINE, Mr. RICK BOUCHER, and Mr. RON WYDEN.

This bill is the result of hearings that the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology has held over the past 2 years, as well as considerable additional study by the members and staff of the committee. The fundamental goal of the bill is to create a process of disciplined evolution for the DOE laboratories-a process through which the enormous resources of these labs are carefully directed toward meeting some of the Nation's most pressing needs, while ensuring that the labs are rigorously evaluated to determine whether they are succeeding in their missions during the years ahead.

The origins of the DOE laboratories date back to 1943, when the Los Alamos National Laboratory was established as part of the Manhattan Project. During the 50 years since, the DOE laboratory system has evolved into one of the largest research and development complexes in the world.

The DOE laboratory system currently consists of 10 multiprogram national laboratories, 11 large single-program laboratories, and 9 smaller laboratories. Collectively, these labs operate on a budget in excess of \$6.5 billion and combined employment of more than 56,000 personnel.

The DOE laboratories have achieved major scientific breakthroughs and

other critical technology developments in areas such as national security, energy development, basic science, and hazardous waste cleanup-to name a few. The strength of these laboratories, particularly the multiprogram laboratories, has been in their ability to pursue long-term, high-risk, potentially high-payoff technology development efforts requiring multidisciplinary approaches.

For the three largest DOE laboratories-Los Alamos National Laboratory, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, and Sandia National Laboratory, each of which operate on an annual budget of approximately \$1 billion-the development of nuclear weapons has been the unifying challenge and the principle funding source. The end of the cold war, however, has confronted DOE's defense labs with fundamental challenges. The national security needs of the Nation are changing rapidly, including a dramatic reduction in the level of activity associated with nuclear weapons research and development.

Additional challenges to the entire DOE lab system-and all Federal labs, for that matter-come as the result of the new administration's stated policy goals of ensuring that the activities at Federal laboratories are relevant to today's national needs, that such activities be evaluated on a regular basis, and that, to the extent possible, Federal labs work with industry to help contribute to United States economic

growth.

The Department of Energy Laboratory Technology Act of 1993 is intended to help meet these challenges. We introduce this bill with the knowledge that the legislation will be improved during the hearing and markup processes that lay ahead, but also with the firm belief that we are presenting a coherent and reasonable approach to the complex problem of managing the DOE labs during a period of change.

In discussing the provisions and purposes of the bill, I will touch on four key objectives of the bill: First, providing an updated and focussed set of missions for the laboratories; second, improving the organization of the research, development, and technology transfer functions of the Department of Energy; third, enhancing collaboration between the DOE laboratories and industry by streamlining the technology transfer process; and fourth, ensuring that the activities of the DOE laboratories, and all Federal laboratories, are regularly subjected to performance evaluations and are coordinated to the maximum extent possible.

First, let me review the provisions of the bill which speak to the issue of the missions of the DOE labs. Throughout this discussion, I will refer to the bill by its acronym, DELTA. This acronym seems particularly appropriate for this bill. Delta is a mathematical symbol

for change, and the process of change at the DOE laboratories is what we are trying to manage, measure, and enhance through this legislation.

We believe that the appropriate starting point for any legislation concerning the DOE laboratories must be an up-to-date prescription of the major missions of these laboratories. This might seem like a simplistic starting point, but the truth is that at no point in the history of the DOE laboratories has Congress provided detailed legislative guidance on the missions of the DOE labs. The Atomic Energy Act of 1954 contains a few short paragraphs that are relevant to the weapons research mission of the DOE labs, and various pieces of legislation over the years have addressed the specific research programs that are funded by DOE at the labs. However, there does not currently exist a statutory description of the major research and development missions of the DOE laboratories. At a time when the missions of the DOE labs are in a state of considerable flux, we believe that Congress must come forth with appropriate guidance.

Section 4 of DELTA does just that. Subsection (a) of section 4 provides authorization for the Department of Energy to maintain research and development laboratories for the purpose of pursuing eight broad mission areas which are specified in the bill. To some extent, this section can be viewed as simply grandfathering major research and development activities already underway at the DOE laboratories. In other respects, however, the subsection does much more than that. By providing clear mission statements and goals for each of these eight mission areas, the bill serves as a statement of pur-

pose for the DOE labs.

The eight missions provided in

DELTA are as follows:

First, enhancing the Nation's understanding of energy production and use, with emphasis on energy efficiency, conservation, and renewable energy production, with the goal of reducing the Nation's reliance on imported energy sources and minimizing the environmental impacts of energy use;

Second, advancing nuclear science and technology for national security purposes, with the goal of helping ensure a safe and reliable nuclear arsenal for as long as the Nation maintains nu-

clear weapons.

Third, assisting with the dismantlement of nuclear weapons, working to curb the proliferation of nuclear weapons, and conducting research on and the development of technologies needed for the effective verification of international arms control agreements. with the goal of reducing the threat of nuclear war:

Fourth, conducting fundamental research in energy-related science and technology, including construction and operation of unique scientific instruments, with the goal of expanding the Nation's basic understanding of the sci-

entific principles of nature:

Fifth, assisting in the development of technologies and techniques for the disposal of hazardous waste—including radioactive waste—resulting from the nuclear weapons program, with the goal of accelerating the schedule and reducing the total cost of cleaning up the hazardous waste sites associated with the nuclear weapons production and other nuclear materials programs funded by the Department;

Sixth, working with industry and other Federal agencies to develop generic, pre-competitive green technologies, with the goal of protecting environmental quality and enhancing United States economic competitive-

ness;

Seventh, conducting technology transfer activities, with the goal of helping to enhance the ability of the departmental laboratories to meet their other mission responsibilities and also, to the extent practicable, contributing to sustainable United States economic growth; and

Eighth, utilizing the scientific, technical, and human resources at such laboratories to support the national goal of improving the quality of science, mathematics, and engineering edu-

cation in our society.

We believe that the overwhelming majority of activities of the DOE laboratories should be tied to one or more of these eight mission areas. The DOE laboratories do have established expertise in other areas, and DELTA provides authorization for DOE to pursue such other missions, provided that certain conditions are met, including that the laboratories have substantial technical capabilities to devote to such missions and that such additional missions not interfere with the pursuit of the eight missions identified above.

Although some have suggested that the DOE laboratories be given free reign to become involved in essentially every area of technology development of potential interest to the Nation, we believe that such an approach would risk turning the DOE laboratories either into job shops for industry or fragmented institutions incapable of meeting the big national missions for which

they are needed most.

Our general view concerning the technology transfer mission carried out by DOE is that, in the vast majority of cases, such activities should support and enhance the other major missions of the laboratories. Technology transfer generally needs to be grounded in a mandated technology development effort aimed at satisfying a public mission. However, we recognize that this definition may be too confining in that opportunities do arise for the DOE labs to develop jointly with industry technologies that do not directly support DOE's major public missions. With this

in mind, we have included within the bill's definition of "technology transfer" the process of jointly developing new scientific or technical information or generic, precompetitive technology. In addition, in subsection (4)(b)(2), we have provided that up to 10 percent of a lab's annual budget may be committed to technology transfer activities that do not directly support the pursuit of the eight major mission areas identified in the bill.

We have taken our cues on the issue of laboratory missions, in part, from the many blue ribbon panels that have reviewed the DOE laboratories over the past several decades. Essentially all of these reviews have stressed the importance of clearly defined, manageable missions for the labs. The 1983 Packard Commission, for example, emphasized that Federal laboratory missions must be sufficiently clear and specific to guide the agency and the laboratories in setting goals against which the laboratories' performance can be evaluated. Those labs reviewed by the Packard Commission which had clear missions were the ones that operated the best; those with unfocussed or diffuse missions performed the worst.

We have taken the Packard Commission's sensible observations and have incorporated them directly into subsection (4)(c), which requires the Secretary of Energy to submit to Congress annually a report which provides a specific mission statement for each DOE laboratory, an explanation for any proposed changes in a lab's mission or missions, a general assessment of the performance of each DOE lab in meeting its mission or missions during the previous year, and a technology transfer plan for each lab. This last requirement is intended to make DOE and each of its laboratories think strategically about how its interactions with industry can be aggregated and otherwise organized in a way that maximizes their impact on specific industrial sectors.

No discussion of missions of the DOE labs should skirt the question of the size and configuration of the DOE weapons labs, which are facing fundamental challenges. In recognition of the collapsing budget for nuclear weapons R&D, DELTA, section 5, requires the Secretary of Energy to submit to Congress by March 31, 1994, a plan for the phased consolidation of the nuclear weapons research, development, engineering, and test-related activities of DOE's nuclear weapons labs, and redirection of one or more of DOE's nuclear weapons labs to civilian missions.

The reasons for this provision are obvious. For the first time in 40 years, the Nation is not developing a single new nuclear warhead, and no new orders are expected in the foreseeable future. In addition, the United States is in the middle of a nuclear test moratorium which is expected to be the pre-

cursor to a comprehensive nuclear test ban within 3 or 4 years. These factors contribute to the planned and expected reductions in DOE's nuclear weapons RDT&E budget.

Without a plan for phased consolidation and conversion at DOE's defense labs, the outcome could be a budgetdriven, ad hoc contraction that could leave the Nation with a mediocre nuclear weapons R&D capability and a lost opportunity to redirect part of the DOE weapons lab system to new national missions. According to testimony by the General Accounting Office last summer before our committee, a cut of 25 percent from the existing DOE nuclear weapons R&D budget, in the absence of a consolidation plan, would result in two subthreshold nuclear design laboratories-Los Alamos and Livermore are DOE's nuclear weapons design labs. The new Secretary of Energy already has mentioned interest in turning one of the DOE nuclear weapons labs into a lab focussed on the development of green technologies. This legislation would provide the mechanism for DOE and DOD to flesh out such a proposal, including an assessment of any work force retraining or other conversion expenses that might be necessary.

If we are to take seriously the President's appeal to "make change our friend," as I believe we should, then we must develop plans aimed at managing such change. Major change is destined for the DOE weapons labs, so we should admit that fact now and start planning

to make the best of it.

Let me now move on the issue of the organization of DOE's science and technology bureaucracy. Section 6 of DELTA proposes changes within the organization of DOE to enhance the Department's ability to manage its labs during this period of change, and to expand the level of collaboration between the DOE labs and industry. Specifically, the section creates an Under Secretary for Science and Technology within DOE, who would be responsible for the management of and coordination among all DOE laboratories. The section also creates a new Office of Technology Research, that would be created through consolidation of three existing technology transfer offices within the Department. This office would have the responsibility of coordinating the management of all DOE technology transfer efforts, issuing department-wide technology transfer policies, providing funds for cooperative research and development agreements [CRADA's], funding pre-CRADA research activities, and administering the National Technology Partnership Award created by the bill.

DELTA authorizes the following amounts for the Office of Technology Development: \$310 million for fiscal year 1994, \$400 million for fiscal year 1995, \$500 million for fiscal year 1996,

\$580 million for fiscal year 1997. This money is to be made available on a competitive basis to DOE labs regardless of whether they are defense or nondefense labs. At least 5 percent of these funds are to be provided for generic, precompetitive research that advances research and development activities to the point of providing the potential basis for technology transfer. The purpose of this provision is to provide funding that would take DOE-sponsored research the additional step beyond its mandated framework to determine whether it could be the basis for a CRADA or other technology transfer collaboration.

Section 6 also establishes a Technology Development Advisory Board at the Department of Energy and industrial advisory groups at each of the DOE laboratories. The purpose of these advisory boards would be to ensure that DOE and its labs are receiving regular advice and comment from industry and other private sector parties about how to improve their technology

transfer activities

The third major purpose of the bill is to improve the technology transfer process within DOE. Section 7 of DELTA aims at achieving this goal by amending the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 to streamline the consideration of CRADA's by DOE and enhance the authority of the directors of governmentowned contractor-operated laboratories to enter directly into CRADA's. We believe that these two changes in existing law are necessary in order to remove some of the red tape that threatens to kill technology transfer at the DOE labs before the full potential of such efforts are even tested.

Specifically, DELTA amends the Stevenson-Wydler Act to require DOE to process joint work statements and CRADA's within 30 days, and resubmissions within 15 days, which would be a substantial streamlining of the process

compared with current law.

In addition, DELTA would permit Federal agencies to extend to the director of any government-owned, contractor-operated laboratory the ability to enter into CRADA's involving a Federal commitment of \$500,000 or less without the specific approval of the agency. A step of this sort has been recommended by the private-sector Council on Competitiveness, and was adopted in Clinton campaign proposals. We recognize that this proposal raises numerous policy issues regarding accountability and oversight, yet we believe that giving lab directors CRADA signing authority could be an important step toward improving technology transfer by DOE.

Section 7 of DELTA also amends Stevenson-Wydler by requiring that all CRADA's involving a Federal commitment of \$500,000 or more include technical milestones and other performance goals and evaluation criteria, and that all such CRADA's be reviewed annually against these milestones, goals, and criteria. Such reviews would need to include determination of whether any CRADA's should be terminated. This is a "reinventing government" sort of provision, in that it ensures that we are evaluating programs we put in place to determine whether they are meeting their established goals and how long they should continue.

As a means of providing increased recognition to Federal technology transfer activities, and thus increased incentives to excel at technology transfer, section 8 of DELTA establishes a National Technology Partnership Award. Modeled after the highly successful Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award, the National Technology Partnership Award would bring Presidential recognition to Governorganizations or individuals ment which have substantially benefited the economic or social well-being of the United States through a technology transfer or technology development partnership between the public sector

and the private sector.

The final major provision of the bill involves the creation of a Governmentwide system for evaluating and coordinating the missions and activities of all Federal laboratories. Section 9 of DELTA aims at accomplishing this goal through the establishment of a Federal Laboratory Mission Evaluation and Coordination Committee, which shall be a Committee of the Federal Coordinating Council on Science, Engineering, and Technology and chaired by the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy. Among its responsibilities, the committee shall be responsible for reviewing the missions and activities of all Federal laboratories, with the goal of improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the overall Federal laboratory system, ensuring coordination of these laboratories, and ensuring, to the extent practicable, that between 10 and 20 percent of the budgets of these laboratories are devoted to collaborative efforts with industry and State and local governments.

The committee also would be responsible for developing and implementing a process for assigning missions to those Federal laboratories with the best scientific, technical, and human capabilities for successfully addressing such missions. During a period of tight Federal budgets and increased attention on the need for effective Federal expenditures, it is essential that the more than \$20 billion spent annually at Federal laboratories be directed toward the facilities with the best prospects for success. Perhaps what we need is a system analogous to the proposed "choice" system for schools, thus directing Federal funding toward the Federal laboratories that are the best performers.

At the present time there exist more than 600 Federal laboratories and research centers. The full Federal lab system has never been analyzed from a holistic perspective to determine whether portions of the system should be realigned, consolidated, or closed in order to maximize the effectiveness of the system to meeting national needs. Such a holistic review of the Federal lab system probably is needed, which is why we have included as the final provision of DELTA a requirement that the committee prepare recommendations for the President regarding the advisability of establishing a commission to determine whether specific Federal laboratories should be realigned.

consolidated, or closed.

Mr. Speaker, 2 years ago I sent a strong letter to then-Secretary of Energy Admiral Watkins complaining about a draft report on the future of the DOE laboratories that had been prepared by the Secretary's Energy Advisory Board [SEAB]. I felt strongly that the SEAB has simply proposed a status quo future for the DOE labs. thus skirting SEAB's assigned task of developing a strategic vision that would guide the DOE labs into the 21st century. Although I am not entirely sure that I have done much better through this legislation, I am convinced that a strategic vision is desperately needed for the DOE labs to ensure that the Nation gets the maximum return possible on its investments at these institutions. I urge my colleagues to review this legislation and to propose improvements in the bill, if they think changes are necessary.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. THOMAS of California) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. DELAY, for 60 minutes, on March

23, 24, 25, and 26.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. FROST) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mrs. Thurman, for 5 minutes, today. POSHARD, for 5 minutes, on Mr.

March 23, 24, 25, and 26.

Mr. GUTIERREZ, for 60 minutes, on March 31.

(The following Member (at his own request) to revise and extend his own remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. BROWN of California, for 5 minutes, today.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. THOMAS of California) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. TALENT.

Mr. CALVERT.

Mr. SOLOMON.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina.

Mr. HUNTER.

Mr. GOODLING.

Mr. CAMP in two instances.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. FROST) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. HOLDEN.

Mrs. MALONEY.

Mr. RICHARDSON.

Mr. CLEMENT.

Mr. MINETA.

Mr SARPALIUS

Mr. BILBRAY.

Mr. SERRANO.

Mr. NADLER.

Mr. MATSUI.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accord-(at 1 o'clock and 33 minutes ingly p.m.), under its previous order, the adjourned until House tomorrow. Wednesday, March 24, 1993, at 12 noon.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS. ETC

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as fol-

934. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report on the Department's ability to assign joint specialty officers to critical joint duty assignment positions, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 661(d)(2)(D); to the Committee on Armed Services.

935. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 161(b)(2); to the Committee on Armed Serv-

936. A letter from the Adjutant General, the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, transmitting proceedings of the 93d National Convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 118; 44 U.S.C. 1332 (H. Doc. No. 103-59); to the Committee on Armed Services and ordered to be printed.

937. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report involving United States exports to Italy, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3)(i); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

938. A letter from the Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting the annual report on it's operations for fiscal year 1992, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635g; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

939. A letter from the Auditor, District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of a report entitled "Review of Conflict of Interest, Dual Compensation and Outside Employment Allegations Regarding a UDC Employee," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 47-117(d); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

940. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification of a proposed license for the export of major defense equipment and services sold commercially to Italy (Transmittal No. DTC-11-93), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

941. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification of a proposed license for the export of major defense equipment and services sold commercially to the United Kingdom (Transmittal No. DTC-21-93), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

942. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report on the status of efforts to obtain compliance by Iraq with the resolutions adopted by the U.N. Security Council, pursuant to Public Law 102-1, section 3 (105 Stat. 4) (H. Doc. No. 103-58); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

943. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy, transmitting its 1993 report on the U.S. Information Agency and the activities of the U.S. Government concerning public diplomacy, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 1469; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

944. A letter from the Director, Information Security Oversight Office, transmitting a copy of the Information Security Oversight Office's (ISOO) "Report to the President" for fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Government Operations.

945. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting the annual report of accomplishments under the Airport Improvement Program for the fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. app. 2203(b)(2); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

946. A letter from the Acting Adminis-General Services Administration, trator. transmitting informational copies of various lease prospectuses, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 606(a); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

947. A letter from the President and CEO, Resolution Trust Corporation, transmitting the status report for the month of February 1993 (The 1988-89 FSLIC Assistance Agreements), pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 1441a note; jointly, to the Committees on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs and Appropriations.

### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. FROST: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 107. Resolution providing amounts from the contingent fund of the House for the expenses of investigations and studies by certain committees of the House in the 1st session of the 103d Congress: with an amendment (Rept. 103-38). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. FROST, Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 137. Resolution providing amounts from the contingent fund of the House for continuing expenses of investigations and studies by certain committees of the House from April 1, 1993, through May 31, 1993 (Rept. 103-39). Referred to the House Calendar.

SLAUGHTER: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 138. Resolution providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 670) to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to ensure that pregnant women receiving assistance under title X of the Public Health Service Act are provided with information and counseling regarding their pregnancies, and for other purposes (Rept. 103-41). Referred to the House Calendar.

#### REPORTED BILLS SEQUENTIALLY REFERRED

Under clause 5 of rule X, bills and reports were delivered to the Clerk for printing, and bills referred as follows:

Mr. MILLER of California: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 720. A bill to authorize the adjustment of the boundaries of the South Dakota portion of the Sioux Ranger District of Custer National Forest, and for other purposes; referred to the Committee on Agriculture for a period ending not later than March 24, 1992, for consideration of such provisions of the bill as fall within the jurisdiction of that committee pursuant to clause 1(a), rule X (Rept. 103-40, Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

# PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI:

H.R. 1430. A bill to provide for a temporary increase in the public debt limit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS:

H.R. 1431. A bill to guarantee cost-of-living adjustments in fiscal year 1994 for persons receiving benefits under civil service retirement and military retirement and survivor benefit programs; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services and Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BROWN of California (for himself, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. BOUCHER, and Mr. WYDEN):

H.R. 1432. A bill to establish missions for Department of Energy research and development laboratories, provide for the evaluation of laboratory effectiveness in accomplishing such missions, and reorganize and consolidate Department of Energy technology transfer activities, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Science, Space, and Technology and Armed Services. By Ms. DUNN:

H.R. 1433. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to guarantee loans for the acquisition of Stage 3 aircraft, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Pubic Works and Transportation.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. YATES, Mrs. MINK, and Mr. PASTOR): H.R. 1434. A bill to provide for the establishment of a Prescription Drug Price Review Board to identify excessive drug prices and for other purposes: to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MINETA:

H.R. 1435. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to permit the use of funds under the highway bridge replacement and rehabilitation program for seismic retrofit of bridges, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. PICKETT: H.R. 1436. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to transmit to the Congress a report on maritime policies of the Department of Transportation: to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. TORRICELLI:

H.R. 1437. A bill to establish Federal. State, and local programs for the investigation, reporting and prevention of bias crimes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. INGLIS (for himself, Mr. Barcia, Mr. Armey, Mr. Goss, Mr. CRANE, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming, and Mr. FIELDS of Texas):

H.J. Res. 160. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States limiting the period of time Senators and Representatives may serve; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PICKETT:

H.J. Res. 161. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to restrict annual deficits by limiting the public debt of the United States and requiring a favorable vote of the people on any law to exceed such limit; to the Commit-

tee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LAUGHLIN (for himself, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. PARKER, Mr. TEJEDA, Mr. BACCHUS of Florida, Mr. STOKES, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. SARPALIUS, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. ORTIZ, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. WALSH, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. JEF-FERSON, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. INHOFE. RAVENEL. Mr. Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. COLEMAN, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. SCHAE-FER, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. TUCKER, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. MONTGOM-ERY, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. VENTO, Mr. MOORHEAD, and Mrs. FOWLER):

H. Con. Res. 67. Concurrent resolution welcoming the XLVI Congress of the Interallied Confederation of Reserve Officers [CIOR], commending the Department of Defense and the Reserve Officers Association of the United States for hosting the XLVI Congress of the CIOR, and urging other departments and agencies of the Federal Government to cooperate with and assist the XLVI Congress of the CIOR to carry out its activities and programs; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. POMBO (for himself, Mr. MANZULLO, and Mr. DIAZ-BALART):

H. Con. Res. 68. Concurrent resolution concerning the approximately 190 children and youths at the Romanian Institution for the Unsalvageables at Sighetu Marmatiei who are in desperate need of humanitarian assistance; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and the Judiciary.

By Mr. STUPAK (for himself, Mr. BAESLER, Mr. BAKER of Louisiana, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, McCloskey, Mr. Mollohan, Mr. Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. Poshard, Mr. Hoekstra, Mr. ROTH, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SYNAR, and Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming):

H. Con. Res. 69. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that rural health care should be addressed in any Federal health care legislation; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

# ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 24: Mr. ISTOOK.

H.R. 85: Mr. GALLEGLY.

H.R. 87: Mr. GALLEGLY.

H.R. 145: Mr. MANZULLO and Mr. STEARNS.

H.R. 146: Mr. GINGRICH.

H.R. 286: Mr. CLEMENT and Mr. LEVY.

H.R. 301: Mr. ZELIFF.

H.R. 302: Mr. SERRANO, Mr. WASHINGTON, and Mr. FISH.

H.R. 325: Mr. ZIMMER, Mr. KYL, Mrs. MEEK, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. FISH, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. HAYES of Louisi-

ana, Mr. Filner, and Mrs. Vucanovich. H.R. 326: Mr. Vento, Mr. Sabo, Ms. Eddie BERNICE JOHNSON, Mr. LAROCCO, Mr. PETER-SON of Minnesota, and Mr. CAMP.

H.R. 349: Mr. CASTLE, Mr. ROTH, Mr. LAZIO, Mr GHMAN and Mr TALENT

H.R. 396: Mr. SENSENBRENNER.

H.R. 439: Mr. BARCIA, Mr. DORNAN, and Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas.

H.R. 450: Mr. GEKAS.

H.R. 455: Ms. WATERS, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. WELDON, Mr. BEREUTER, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. TORRES, Mr. FINGERHUT, Mr. WALSH, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. HINCHEY, Mrs. MEEK, Mrs. CLAYTON, and Mrs. SCHROEDER.

H.R. 456: Ms. WATERS, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. WELDON, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. FLAKE,

Mr. HINCHEY, and Mrs. MEEK.

H.R. 509: Mr. FISH, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr.

HEFLEY, and Mr. Goss.

H.R. 559: Mr. SWIFT, Mr. MANTON, Mr. MAR-KEY, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. GALLO, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. Stark, Mr. Hochbrueckner, Mr. Moran, Mr. KLECZKA, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey, Mr. Towns, and Mr. BLACKWELL. H.R. 574: Mr. TAUZIN.

H.R. 616: Mr. MOORHEAD.

H.R. 618: Mr. MOORHEAD. H.R. 676: Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ and Mr.

ZELIFF. H.R. 806: Mr. MENENDEZ.

H.R. 814: Mr. TORKILDSEN, Mr. WYNN, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. Goss, Mrs. Fowler, and Mr. FINGERHUT.

H.R. 824: Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr.

McDade, Mr. Fish, and Mr. Cox.

H.R. 838: Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. PETE GEREN, Mr. WILSON, Mr. ANDREWS of Texas, and Mr. GENE GREEN

H.R. 882: Mr. PASTOR.

H.R. 883: Mr. TORKILDSEN, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. BLUTE, Mr. HUFFINGTON, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. STUMP, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mrs. FOWLER, Mr. BACHUS of Alabama, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. BAKER of California, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. ZIMMER, Mr. Solomon, Mr. Sensenbrenner, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. PAXON, Mr. EWING, Mr. DELAY, Mr. ISTOOK, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. ALLARD, and Mr. McCAND-

H.R. 911: Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. LAZIO, Mr. TORKILDSEN, and Ms. PRYCE OF OHIO.

H.R. 918: Mr. TORRES, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. MFUME. Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr BLACKWELL, Mr. RUSH, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, and Mr. CONYERS.

H.R. 1003: Mr. CLAY.

H.R. 1005: Mr. CLAY. H.R. 1008: Mr. CLAY.

H.R. 1009: Mr. OWENS, Mr. ZIMMER, and

Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas.

H.R. 1094; Mr. WYNN, Mr. FISH, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. BLACKWELL.

H.R. 1141: Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. CLYBURN, and Mr. HANCOCK

H.R. 1149: Mr. FISH.

H.R. 1191: Mr. McKeon and Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas.

H.R. 1243: Mr. DEFAZIO.

H.R. 1254: Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. ACKERMAN, Ms. BYRNE, and Mr. POMEROY.

H.R. 1325: Mr. BREWSTER. H.J. Res. 46: Ms. DUNN.

H.J. Res. 129: Mr. McKEON and Mrs. MEY-ERS of Kansas.

H.J. Res. 139: Mr. BROWDER, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mrs. Unsoeld, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. SHAYS, Ms. DANNER, Mr. DICKS, Mr. SWIFT, Mr. FIELDS of Louisiana, Mr. HASTINGS, Mrs. MEEK, Mr. KREIDLER, Ms. LAMBERT, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. MONTGOMERY, and Mr. WILSON.

H.J. Res. 142: Ms. ESHOO, Ms. SNOWE, and

Mr. HINCHEY.

H.J. Res. 151: Mr. LEVY, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. BEILENSON, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. GENE GREEN OF Texas, Mr. Towns, Mr. BARCIA, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. Frost, Mr. Kasich, Mr. Schumer, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. OWENS, Ms. MALONEY, Ms. LOWEY, Mr. OLVER, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. Solo-MON, and Mr. BACHUS of Alabama.

H. Con. Res. 36: Mr. SABO.

H. Res. 43: Ms. FOWLER.

# DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

[Omitted from the Record of March 18, 1993]

H.R. 1178: Mr. ALLARD, Mr. ANDREWS of Maine, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. BAKER of Louisiana, Mr. Barrett of Nebraska, Mr. Bartlett of Maryland, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. BONILLA, Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. BROWDER, Mr. BROWN California, Mr. BRY-ANT, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. CAMP, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. DOOLEY, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. EMER-SON, Mr. EWING, Mr. FIELDS of Texas, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. FROST, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. GORDON, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. HYDE, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. KOLBE. KOPETSKI, Mr. KYL, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. LEH-MAN, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Ms. Long, Mr. McCloskey, Mr. McCrery, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. Nussle, Mr. Oberstar, Mr. Oxley, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. PAXON, Mr. PENNY, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. ROTH, Mr. ROW-LAND, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. SARPALIUS, Mr. SEN-SENBRENNER, Mr. SHAW, Mr. SHAYS, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. SMITH of Michigan, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. STUMP, Mr. SWIFT, Mr. TANNER, Mr. Torres, Mr. Towns, Mrs. Unsoeld, Mr. UPTON, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. WALSH, Mr. WILSON, Mr. WYNN, Mr. Young of Alaska, Mr. ZELIFF, and Mr. ZIMMER.

# PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

20. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Legislature of Rockland County, NY, relative to the shoot-to-kill policy and other violations of human rights in Northeast Ireland; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

21. Also, petition of the Legislature of Rockland County, NY, relative to the issuance of a postage stamp in memory of Thurgood Marshall; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

22. Also, petition of the Legislature of Rockland County, NY, relative to a "National Health Insurance System"; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.